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# A Genome-Wide Association Study of Diabetic Kidney Disease in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes

### Citation for published version:

FINNDIANE Study centres, van Zuydam, NR, Ahlqvist, E, Sandholm, N, Deshmukh, H, Rayner, NW, Abdalla, M, Ladenvall, C, Ziemek, D, Fauman, E, Robertson, NR, McKeigue, PM, Valo, E, Forsblom, C, Harjutsalo, V, Perna, A, Rurali, E, Marcovecchio, ML, Igo, RP, Salem, RM, Perico, N, Lajer, M, Käräjämäki, A, Imamura, M, Kubo, M, Takahashi, A, Sim, X, Liu, J, van Dam, RM, Jiang, G, Tam, CHT, Luk, AOY, Lee, HM, Lim, CKP, Szeto, CC, So, WY, Chan, JCN, Ang, SF, Dorajoo, R, Wang, L, Hua Clara, TS, McKnight, A-J, Duffy, S, Pezzolesi, MG, Consortium, G, Marre, M, Gyorgy, B, Hadjadj, S, Hiraki, LT, Ahluwalia, TS & Colhoun, HM 2018, 'A Genome-Wide Association Study of Diabetic Kidney Disease in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes', *Diabetes*. <https://doi.org/10.2337/db17-0914>

### Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

[10.2337/db17-0914](https://doi.org/10.2337/db17-0914)

### Link:

[Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer](#)

### Document Version:

Peer reviewed version

### Published In:

Diabetes

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## ***A genome-wide association study of diabetic kidney disease in subjects with type 2 diabetes***

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**Abstract**

Identification of sequence variants robustly associated with predisposition to diabetic kidney disease (DKD) has the potential to provide insights into the pathophysiological mechanisms responsible. We conducted a genome-wide association study (GWAS) of DKD in type 2 diabetes (T2D) using eight complementary dichotomous and quantitative DKD phenotypes: the principal dichotomous analysis involved 5,717 T2D subjects, 3,345 with DKD. Promising association signals were evaluated in up to 26,827 subjects with T2D (12,710 with DKD). A combined (T1D+T2D) GWAS was performed using complementary data available for subjects with T1D, which, with replication samples, involved up to 40,340 diabetic subjects (and 18,582 DKD cases).

Analysis of specific DKD phenotypes identified a novel signal near *GABRR1* (rs9942471,  $p=4.5\times 10^{-8}$ ) associated with 'microalbuminuria' in European T2D cases. However, no replication of this signal was observed in Asian subjects with T2D, or in the equivalent T1D analysis. There was only limited support, in this substantially enlarged analysis, for association at previously-reported DKD signals, except for those at *UMOD* and *PRKAG2*, both associated with 'eGFR'.

We conclude that, despite challenges in addressing phenotypic heterogeneity, access to increased sample sizes will continue to provide more robust inference regarding risk-variant discovery for DKD.

## Introduction

Progressive loss of renal function represents one of the most serious complications of diabetes, yet strategies for prevention and management are suboptimal. One of the principal obstacles to improved clinical interventions remains rudimentary understanding of the processes whereby sustained exposure to elevated levels of glucose (and/or other manifestations of the diabetic state) leads to progressive disturbance of renal morphology and function (1).

There is considerable variation in the progression and severity of renal complications of diabetes (collectively, diabetic kidney disease [DKD]). The prevalence of DKD in subjects with T2D is ~30-50%: some patients experience a relatively rapid decline in renal function, whilst others maintain normal renal function despite decades of suboptimal glycemic control (2). The factors influencing this variation in outcome have not been fully characterised, but substantial evidence supports a genetic contribution. As in type 1 diabetes (T1D), DKD in those with type 2 diabetes (T2D) aggregates in families (3, 4), and the prevalence of DKD in T2D differs considerably between ethnic groups (5-7).

These observations indicate that the identification of genetic variants influencing DKD predisposition should accelerate characterization of the biological basis of DKD. In contrast with most complex multifactorial traits, efforts to apply candidate gene and genome wide association studies (GWAS) approaches to DKD have met with limited success (8-11). Many genetic associations have been reported, but few robustly replicated loci have emerged. This likely reflects the comparatively small sample sizes of previous studies, such that power would have been limited to detection of common loci of unusually large effect. In the case of DKD in T2D, this is likely to have been compounded by the heterogeneity of the

phenotype: autopsy studies indicate that only ~50% of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in T2D can be attributed to classical diabetic nephropathy (12). The success of equivalent GWAS efforts for CKD (for which several replicated loci have been described) provides reassurance that it is possible to identify variants with broad impact on the progression of renal disease, irrespective of the dominant pathology (13).

Reduced kidney function, reflected by the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and end-stage renal disease (ESRD), and dysfunction of the glomerular filtration barrier, reflected by albuminuria, can develop independently. This suggests that the two cardinal features of DKD involve distinct disease mechanisms and may be subject to different genetic effects. Albuminuria is known to be a poor predictor of diabetes-related ESRD, especially in the early stages, and regression to normoalbuminuria is common in patients with microalbuminuria (14).

These observations provide confidence that the combination of increased sample size and improved definition of DKD phenotypes should enable risk-variant detection and uncover mechanisms that contribute to renal dysfunction in diabetes. In particular, the separation of cases into phenotypic classes based on disease stage and/or phenotype manifestations, incorporating information on both albumin excretion and eGFR, can be expected to increase etiological homogeneity and augment power for locus identification (14-16).

The SUMMIT (SURrogate markers for Micro- and Macro-vascular hard endpoints for Innovative diabetes Tools) consortium adopted such a strategy to perform a GWAS for DKD in subjects with T1D (17). Here, we report on equivalent analyses conducted in the context of T2D, as well as those from a combined (T1D+T2D) analysis involving up to 40,340 subjects.

## **Methods**

### **Diabetic kidney disease phenotype definitions**

Not all patients with DKD will develop every form of the disease or progress to the most severe stage of ESRD. Dysfunction of the glomerular barrier, represented by albuminuria, and reduced kidney function, represented by eGFR, can develop independently. To explore the disease severity spectrum and the different disease processes represented by eGFR and albuminuria, we defined seven binary phenotypes using clinical measures of albumin creatinine ratio (ACR), AER and eGFR (Table 1 [T2D-only] and Supplementary Table 8 [T1D+T2D]). The phenotype definitions were aligned to other large-scale genetic studies of T1D-DKD in SUMMIT (17) and the Diabetic Nephropathy Collaborative Research Initiative (DNCRI) (18). The definition of chronic kidney disease was also aligned to that used by the CKDGen consortium ( $\text{eGFR} < 60 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$ ) although we restricted cases and controls to those with diabetes (13).

We used AER measured over-night ( $\mu\text{g/min}$ ), during 24 hours ( $\text{mg}/24 \text{ h}$ ), or as a spot measurement of ACR ( $\text{mg}/\text{mmol}$ ) or eGFR calculated using the Modification of Diet Renal Disease Study Group (MDRD) formula ( $\text{eGFR} = 32788 \times \text{Serum Creatinine } (\mu\text{mol/L})^{-1.154} \times \text{Age}^{-0.203} \times [0.742 \text{ if female}]$ ) to classify disease stage and severity. We based the control definition on either AER or ACR as most studies had measured either. In the studies that had measured both, 2/3 measures for AER and ACR had to meet the control criteria (Table 1). We were unable to exclude albuminuric patients that presented as normoalbuminuric due to prescribed renin-angiotensin system blockers. Since reduced kidney function (reflected by eGFR) and dysfunction of the glomerular filtration barrier (reflected by albuminuria) can develop independently, we did not exclude individuals with albuminuria from the controls

for the eGFR-defined phenotypes and vice versa. In subjects with T2D, ~46% of normoalbuminuric controls had an  $\text{eGFR} < 60 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$  (1,098/2,372).

In all, we defined seven dichotomous phenotypes:

- the 'all DKD' phenotype, our primary phenotype, designed to capture the broadest set of DKD phenotypes;
- the 'microalbuminuria' phenotype (equivalent to 'early DKD' from Sandholm et al, 2017) (17) to identify variants that contribute to early dysfunction of the glomerular barrier;
- the 'late DKD' phenotype to identify variants that contribute to severe glomerular barrier dysfunction;
- two 'ESRD' related phenotypes focused on identification of variants associated with end stage renal failure, comparing those with ESRD either to control subjects without any DKD ('ESRD vs controls') and relative to control subjects without ESRD ('ESRD vs no ESRD');
- the chronic kidney disease ('CKD') phenotype to identify variants that contribute to reduced kidney function (eGFR);
- the 'CKD and DKD' phenotype to identify any variants that may contribute to the development of kidney disease irrespective of glomerular barrier dysfunction or reduced kidney function; and
- estimated glomerular filtration rate ('eGFR'), a continuous phenotype, to identify variants that play a role in kidney function that may not be detected by the analysis of the binary DKD phenotypes. The eGFR measures were not transformed as they

approximated a normal distribution (Supplementary Figure 1).

### **Study populations**

We identified DKD cases and controls in subjects with T2D from the Scania diabetes registry (SDR) (19), the Genetics of Diabetes and Audit Research in Tayside Scotland (GoDARTS) study (20), the Steno Diabetes Centre (21) and the BENEDICT (Bergamo Nephrologic Diabetes Complications Trial, Italy) A and B studies (22). We identified independent replication studies in populations of European descent (deCODE, the Family investigation of nephropathy and diabetes [FIND] study, the Diabetes REgister in VASA region [DIREVA] study, the Diagnostic Optimization and treatment of diabetes and its complications in the Chernihiv region [DOLCE] study, the Malmo Diet and Cancer Study [MDC], Inter99, Vejle Diabetes Biobank and the Anglo-Danish-Dutch study of Intensive Treatment In PeOple with screenN detected diabetes in primary care [ADDITION]), and Asian descent (RIKEN, the Singapore Diabetic Cohort Study [SDCS], the Hong Kong Diabetes Registry [HKDR] and the Singapore Study of Macro-angiopathy and Micro-vascular Reactivity in Type 2 Diabetes [SMART2D] study) (Supplementary Table 1).

We combined the subjects with T2D with non-overlapping samples from the study of DKD in subjects with T1D (17). Replication studies (of DKD in subjects with T1D) (17), were also used for replication in the combined analysis of T1D+T2D (Supplementary Table 1). None of these studies overlapped with samples included in the analysis of eGFR and CKD by the CKDGen consortium (13).

### **Genome-wide genotyping and imputation**

The T2D discovery cohorts were genotyped on the Affymetrix SNP 6.0, the Illumina Omni express array and the Illumina 610Quad arrays (Supplementary Table 4). Individual study

centres excluded SNPs for minor allele frequency (MAF) <1%. SNPs with a MAF 1-5% were excluded if the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) test  $p < 1 \times 10^{-4}$  or the call rate <99%. SNPs with MAF  $\geq 5\%$  were excluded if the HWE  $p < 5.7 \times 10^{-7}$  or the call rate <95% (23). Samples were excluded if: their call rate was <95%; genotype heterozygosity was >3SD from the study sample mean; or they failed gender checks. Based on principal component analysis: population outliers were removed if they were not of European descent (compared to the 1000G populations) or fell >3SD away from the population means of the first two principal components for samples of European descent. Duplicates were removed but related individuals were retained for genotype imputation.

Genotypes were prephased using SHAPE-IT (v2) (24) and imputed using IMPUTEv2 (25) against the March 2013 1000G version 1 reference panel using standard protocols and recommended settings.

### **Replication genotyping**

Direct typing of twelve SNPs (rs11622435, rs12917707, rs17421627, rs1989248, rs2194025, rs2206136, rs4977388, rs61277444, rs6865390, rs7222331, rs9939609 and rs9942471) was performed in DIREVA samples using TaqMan allelic discrimination assays according to the manufacturer's protocol (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA). Sequenom multiplex genotyping was performed for the same SNPs in DOLCE using the standard protocol (26).

### **Statistical analysis**

#### **Heritability of diabetic kidney disease phenotypes**

Narrow sense heritability was estimated by GCTA (v1.26) (27) from 4.5 million directly typed and imputed markers (info>0.75) in GoDARTS (Supplementary Table 1) for 'all DKD', 'CKD'

and 'eGFR'. The sample size for these phenotypes exceeded the recommended threshold for reliable heritability estimates ( $N=3,160$  based on a standard error  $\leq 0.1$ ) (28).

### **Genome-wide association analysis**

Genome-wide association analyses were performed by individual study centres using an additive model whilst correcting for age, gender and duration of diabetes. We estimated allelic effects using the score test from SNPTTESTv2 in unrelated samples for dichotomous traits (29). Association  $p$  values were calculated using EMMAX from a larger sample of related individuals whilst correcting for a kinship matrix (30). For 'eGFR' we estimated allelic effects and association  $p$  values using EMMAX (30).

### **Power calculations**

We performed power calculations for dichotomous traits based on a MAF of 8%, an allelic OR range 1.05-2.00, and  $\alpha=5\times 10^{-8}$  (genome-wide significance). The power calculations were performed, for the discovery meta-analysis of 'all DKD', separately for the T2D-only (3,345 DKD cases and 2,372 DKD controls) and the combined (T1D+T2D; 5,908 DKD cases and 4,965 DKD controls) meta-analyses

At  $\alpha\leq 5\times 10^{-8}$ , we had >80% power to detect an allelic OR>1.40 in the T2D-only discovery analysis (Supplementary Figure 2C) and an allelic OR>1.25 (Supplementary Figure 2B) in the combined discovery analysis. We also performed power calculations for the reported DKD loci, as above, but using  $\alpha=9\times 10^{-4}$  (this  $\alpha$  accounts for the number of loci tested but not the number of phenotypes analysed). In the combined analysis (T1D+T2D, 'all DKD') we had >80% power to detect variants with an allelic OR>1.20 (Supplementary Figure 2A).



### Discovery meta-analysis

Two discovery meta-analyses were performed: one that included summary statistics estimated from subjects with T2D-only and a second that combined T2D-only analyses with equivalent analyses in subjects with T1D (17). Individual study summary statistics were centrally filtered for a minor allele count in either cases or controls  $<10$  and an info score  $<0.4$  for imputed variants.

EMMAX  $p$  values were combined in a sample size weighted z-statistic meta-analysis using METAL (version 25/03/2011) (31). Effect estimates were combined in a fixed-effect-inverse-variance weighted meta-analysis using GWAMA (v2.1) (32). Meta-analysis results were restricted to allelic effects estimated in  $\geq$  two studies. For binary traits, independent variants ( $>100\text{Kb}$  apart) were selected for replication from the T2D-only analysis based on association  $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-6}$  and from the combined (T1D+T2D) analysis based on  $p \leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$ . For 'eGFR', SNPs were chosen for replication based on association  $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-6}$  in subjects with T2D or  $p < 1 \times 10^{-6}$  in the combined analysis. SNPs associated with 'eGFR' at  $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$  in either 'eGFR' analysis (T2D only or T1D+T2D) which had also been reported at  $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$  with eGFR by the CKDGen consortium were also included in the list of SNPs for replication (13).

### Replication

We sought replication for 164 lead variants in thirteen studies of T2D-DKD for which it was possible to obtain *in silico* replication from available GWAS data or replication from where *de novo* genotyping (DIREVA and DOLCE) (Figure 1). Replication studies aligned their DKD phenotypes with those employed in the SUMMIT GWAS. Although association results for the lead variants were recovered for all compatible DKD phenotypes available in the

replication samples (Supplementary Table 1), joint meta-analysis results were reported for those phenotypes where the primary GWAS associations exceeded the thresholds above.

As with the discovery, meta-analysis effect estimates from replication studies were combined using GWAMA (v2.1) (32), and EMMAX  $p$  values using METAL (version 25/03/2011) (31).

### **Known DKD variants**

We examined the literature for variants that have been associated with DKD from candidate gene ( $p < 0.05$ ) and GWA ( $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) studies. Sixty-one variants were identified and aligned to the reported risk allele for binary traits (or the trait-raising allele for quantitative traits). We assessed both direction of effect and strength of association in the present study for those phenotypes that most closely matched the original report (but irrespective of type of diabetes).

### **Genetic risk score analysis**

We included variants ( $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) from GWAS to generate genetic risk scores (GRS) for: coronary artery disease (CAD) (33); body mass index (BMI) (34); waist-hip-ratio adjusted for BMI (WHR) (35); low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C); triglycerides (TRIG); high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) (36); fasting insulin (FI); insulin resistance (IR) (37-39); fasting glucose (FG) (38); T1D (40); T2D (41); and systolic blood pressure (SBP) (42). The relationship between the GRS and the DKD phenotype was calculated using an inverse-variance weighted method described in Ehret et al., 2011(42).

## Results

**DKD definitions:** We considered seven dichotomous phenotypes designed to capture the spectrum of DKD (see **Methods**), and ‘eGFR’. We aimed to identify variants that influence multiple stages in DKD progression, as well as those that have more stage-specific effects. The principal definition (‘all DKD’) included 3,345 T2D subjects with any form of DKD (ranging from microalbuminuria through to ESRD) as cases, and 2,372 T2D subjects, normoalbuminuric despite >10 years duration of diabetes, as controls. The other six dichotomous phenotypic comparisons are described in Table 1 (see also **Methods**).

**Contribution of Genetic Variants to DKD:** The genetic variation, explained by the SNPs on the genotyping array and estimated using GCTA (v1.26) (30) in up to 6,335 subjects with T2D from the GoDARTS, was highest in ‘CKD’ ( $h^2=0.12$ ) and similar for ‘all DKD’ ( $h^2=0.08$ ) and ‘eGFR’ ( $h^2=0.07$ ) (Supplementary Table 2). We restricted analyses to phenotypes with sample sizes deemed sufficient for accurate estimation of heritability ( $N \geq 3,160$  to obtain an  $SE \leq 0.1$ ) (28).

**GWAS for DKD in T2D:** The DKD discovery analysis combined GWAS data from four studies of European descent: GoDARTS (20), SDR (19), STENO (Denmark) (21) and the BENEDICT study (phases A and B, Italy) (22) (Table 1, Supplementary Table 3). For the principal (‘all DKD’) analysis, the sample size of the discovery T2D-only meta-analysis had >80% power to detect variants with  $MAF \geq 8\%$  and allelic  $OR > 1.40$  (Supplementary Figure 2C). The number of variants meta-analysed for each DKD phenotype varied between 5,864,445 in the ‘ESRD vs no ESRD’ phenotype and 9,263,264 in the ‘all DKD’ phenotype (Supplementary Table 4). These differences reflect the minor allele count exclusion filter.

Manhattan and QQ plots of discovery  $p$ -values for each of the eight DKD phenotypes were well calibrated, and several showed a modest excess of significant associations (Supplementary Figure 3). In the discovery GWAS, only one locus reached genome-wide significance: *PLCB4* (encoding 1-Phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate phosphodiesterase beta-4) on chromosome 20. The lead variant rs2206136 was associated with the 'CKD' phenotype (EAF 42%; OR 1.20 [1.08, 1.34];  $p=2.1\times 10^{-8}$ ) (Table 2; Supplementary Figure 3A).

To extend power to detect associations of lesser effect, and to replicate the *PLCB4* association, we identified 139 loci with SNP associations exceeding  $p\leq 5\times 10^{-6}$  in at least one of the seven dichotomous DKD analyses. We also identified 22 loci (25 lead variants) for replication from the 'eGFR' analysis (based on either  $p<5\times 10^{-6}$  in our 'eGFR' analyses alone, or  $p<5\times 10^{-4}$  in our analysis and a genome-wide association [ $p<5\times 10^{-8}$ ] reported by the CKDGen consortium) (Supplementary Figure 3Q) (13). We sought replication for 164 lead variants in thirteen studies of T2D-DKD (nine involving European subjects, and four involving Asian subjects) for which it was possible to obtain association analyses based on either *in silico* (from existing GWAS) or *de novo* genotyping (Figure 1). Replication studies recoded their DKD phenotypes to align definitions with those employed in the SUMMIT GWAS. Although association results for the lead variants were recovered for all compatible DKD phenotypes available in the replication samples (Supplementary Table 1), joint meta-analysis results are reported for only those phenotypes where the primary GWAS associations exceeded the thresholds above (Supplementary Table 5). The replication samples available for the 'all DKD' phenotype included up to 3,999 T2D subjects of European ancestry (1,270 cases) and 17,111 (8,095 cases) from Asia (Supplementary Table 1).

The 'CKD' association near *PLCB4* did not replicate in either European or Asian data (joint analysis ;  $OR_{Asian+Euro}$  1.12 [1.05, 1.19];  $p=2.1\times 10^{-4}$ ) (Table 2). Joint analysis of dichotomous DKD phenotypes identified one novel SNP association that marginally exceeded genome-wide significance ( $p=5\times 10^{-8}$ , without adjustment for the multiple GWAS we performed) (Table 2). This signal, on chromosome 6, is centred on rs9942471 and lies ~7kb upstream of *GABRR1* (encoding the rho1 subunit of the GABA type a receptor). The major allele was associated with increased risk of 'microalbuminuria' in subjects of European ancestry (Joint analysis; EAF 64%;  $OR_{Euro}$  1.25 [1.16, 1.34];  $p=4.5\times 10^{-8}$ ) (Figure 2, Table 2). Associations of rs9942471 with other DKD phenotypes are given in Supplementary Table 6.

Rs9942471 is in high LD ( $r^2>0.8$ ) with the lead eQTL variant for *GABRR1* expression in artery, oesophagus and skin ( $p\leq 4\times 10^{-8}$ ) and the major allele is associated with decreased expression (42). However, there was no evidence for replication of this SNP in T2D subjects of Asian ancestry only (EAF 90%;  $OR_{Asian}$  0.99 [0.87, 1.13];  $p=0.91$ ) although the higher frequency of the effect allele in Asians (90%) compared to Europeans (64%) reduces the power to detect an effect in subjects of Asian descent. Ethnic differences in regional LD could have contributed to failed replication: rs9942471 may be a better marker of the shared causal variant in subjects of European descent. However, this seems unlikely given broad similarity of LD patterns across subjects of European and Asian descent (estimated separately from the 1000G population).

Replication samples for the 'eGFR' phenotype included 8,749 subjects of European and 9,071 subjects of Asian ancestry with T2D (Figure 1). Joint analysis of discovery and replication results captured the well-established association with variants near *UMOD* (uromodulin), centred on rs11864909 ( $\beta_{Asian+Euro}$  2.34 [1.68, 3.00] mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>;  $p=4.4\times 10^{-}$

<sup>12)</sup> (Table 2). There was no difference in effect by diabetes type: the effect estimate in subjects with T1D ( $\beta_{\text{T1D}}$  1.23 (-0.05, 2.51),  $p=0.06$ ) overlapped the effect size in subjects with T2D (17). We also compared the effects of variants associated with DKD phenotypes in subjects with T2D from Table 1 with their effects in equivalent DKD phenotypes in subjects with T1D (17) (Supplementary Table 7).

**Combined T1D and T2D analysis:** To increase power to detect loci that contribute to processes involved in the development of DKD irrespective of diabetes subtype, we combined the results from the primary GWAS meta-analysis for T2D-DKD phenotypes with those for the corresponding T1D-DKD phenotypes (Supplementary Table 4, 9) (17). The combined discovery meta-analysis of ‘all-DKD’ included 10,873 diabetic subjects of European descent (5,908 cases) and provided >80% power ( $\alpha=5\times 10^{-8}$ ) to detect a SNP association with an allelic OR>1.25 for variants with MAF >8% (Supplementary Figure 2B). The number of variants meta-analysed ranged from 7,959,015 for ‘ESRD vs no ESRD’ to 9,364,702 for the ‘all DKD’ phenotype (Supplementary Table 4).

No significant associations were detected for dichotomous DKD phenotypes in the combined (T1D+T2D) meta-analysis (Supplementary Figure 4; Supplementary Table 9). The combined meta-analysis for ‘eGFR’ highlighted a novel genome-wide significant association involving a cluster of variants on chromosome 2 led by rs1974990 (EAF 8%;  $\beta$  4.07 [2.61, 5.52] mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>;  $p=4.8\times 10^{-8}$ ) and mapping near *SSB* (encoding Sjogren syndrome antigen B) (Table 2).

As in the T2D-only analysis, we selected 47 loci for replication (30 with  $p<1\times 10^{-6}$  with at least one of the DKD phenotypes) from the combined (T1D+T2D) GWAS, and an additional 17 loci from the equivalent analysis of ‘eGFR’. The combined association  $p$ -value for rs9942471

(‘microalbuminuria’; OR 1.10 [1.02, 1.19];  $p=0.001$ ) did not reach the threshold for replication. Lead variants at these 47 loci were tested for all DKD phenotypes available in the relevant replication samples in subjects with T1D or T2D (Supplementary Table 1): meta-analysis results were only reported for those phenotypes that contributed to discovery-stage associations. This joint, combined (T1D+T2D) analysis generated a substantially enlarged data set for the ‘all-DKD’ phenotype (40,640 subjects [18,582 cases]) (Figure 1). However, none of the variants selected for replication from the dichotomous phenotypes reached genome-wide significance ( $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ).

The joint, combined analysis for ‘eGFR’ in subjects European and Asian descent included 31,562 subjects, and replicated known associations near *UMOD* (rs11864909;  $\beta_{\text{Asian+Euro}}$  2.11 [1.52, 2.70];  $p=2.3 \times 10^{-12}$ ) and *PRKAG2* (rs10224002  $\beta_{\text{Asian+Euro}}$  2.01 [1.30, 2.72],  $p=2.7 \times 10^{-8}$ ) (Table 2; Supplementary Figures 5 and 6). The *PRKAG2* was non-significant ( $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) in individual analyses of ‘eGFR’ in T2D-only ( $\beta_{\text{Euro}}$  2.13 [1.28, 2.98];  $p=8.5 \times 10^{-7}$ ) or T1D-only ( $\beta_{\text{Euro}}$  1.23 [-0.19, 2.65];  $p=0.09$ ) and effect sizes did not differ by type of diabetes.

The association at *SSB*, detected in the combined ‘eGFR’ analysis, did not replicate (rs1974990,  $\beta$  0.04[-2.69, 2.76] mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>;  $p=0.98$ ) and, in the joint, combined analysis was no longer genome-wide significant ( $\beta_{\text{Asian+Euro}}$  3.17 [1.88, 4.45] mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>;  $p=1.4 \times 10^{-6}$ ) (Table 2).

**Evaluating previous association claims:** Of the 61 published loci, for which there are published claims of association with T1D-DKD or T2D-DKD (8), 55 of these associations were represented by variants contributing to our meta-analyses of DKD phenotypes in either subjects with T2D-only or T1D+T2D. Two of these, the ‘eGFR’ associations at *UMOD* and *PRKAG2*, replicate at genome-wide significance in our data (Table 2). We tested the

association of the remaining 53 lead variants in the T2D-only and combined analyses (Supplementary Figure 6). Fourteen variants were associated with a DKD phenotype corresponding to the original report at nominal significance ( $p < 0.05$ ) but only 10 of these were directionally consistent with previous reports (Supplementary Table 10). At a more stringent significance level ( $p < 9 \times 10^{-4}$ ) that accounts for the 55 variants tested (but not the multiple phenotypic categories), only two variants were associated with a DKD phenotype that corresponded to the original report, both of them in the combined (T1D+T2D) analysis, and both directionally consistent with previous reports. These two SNPs were rs2838302, near *SIK1*, associated with 'ESRD vs no ESRD' (EAF 8%; OR 1.39 [1.12, 1.74];  $p = 3.9 \times 10^{-4}$ ) and rs7583877, near *AFF3*, associated with 'ESRD versus no ESRD' (OR 1.22 [1.13, 1.32];  $p = 4.8 \times 10^{-4}$ ) (Supplementary Table 10). When we took account of the substantial participant overlap between the original reports and the samples in the present study, apparent replications failed to reach nominal ( $p < 0.05$ ) significance (though, for these, the sample sizes available for independent replication were often small). Thus, other than the 'eGFR' associations at *UMOD* and *PRKAG2*, we found limited evidence in this study to corroborate previously-reported DKD associations, despite, for most variants, sample sizes considerably larger than those included in the original report. Validation of previously-reported DKD associations could be complicated by differences in phenotype definitions and/or analytical methods between this study and published reports. We could not assess whether the *UMOD* or *PRKAG2* allelic effects were different in this study compared to those reported by CKDGen consortium as the allelic effects were not on the same scale (e.g. untransformed vs log transformed).



**Genetic overlap with risk factors:** Several exposures and diseases have been reported to increase DKD risk in epidemiological studies (1, 2, 43). To explore the extent to which these reflect shared genetic background, we constructed weighted genetic risk scores (GRS) for twenty traits related to diabetes (37, 39-41), insulin resistance (38), obesity (34, 35), hypertension (42), coronary artery disease (33), and lipids (36). These GRS, constructed from signals identified ( $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) in previously-published GWAS, included between 10 and 96 SNPs per phenotype. We tested the association of these GRS with each of the DKD phenotypes from this study, in both T2D-only and combined (T1D+T2D) data sets (42).

After Bonferroni correction ( $p \leq 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ , which accounts for the number of trait GRS but not the number of DKD phenotypes): In subjects with T2D a GRS for increased waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) ( $p = 4.8 \times 10^{-4}$ ) was associated with increased risk of 'ESRD vs no ESRD'; and a GRS for increased BMI was associated with 'all DKD' ( $p = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$ ) and 'late DKD' ( $p = 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ ) phenotypes. A similar pattern of association for the BMI GRS was observed in the combined (T1D+T2D) 'all DKD' analysis ( $p = 2.4 \times 10^{-5}$ ) (Supplementary Table 11 and Figure 3). This last result survives additional correction ( $\alpha = 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ ) for the 16 DKD phenotypic comparisons considered.

There is evidence implicating insulin resistance in the pathogenesis of DKD, and we wanted to understand whether the BMI GRS associations might reflect obesity-related insulin resistance (44, 45). We focused on the effects two alternative GRS for insulin resistance on DKD. The first, comprising lead variants (N=10) associated with increased fasting insulin (BMI-adjusted) (37), was associated with increased risk of ESRD in subjects with T2D ('ESRD vs no ESRD'  $p = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$ ; 'ESRD vs controls'  $p = 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ ) (Supplementary Table 11 and Figure 3). The second, comprising lead variants from 53 loci associated with high fasting insulin

(BMI-adjusted), low HDL-C and high triglycerides (39), failed to show any association with DKD phenotypes. These findings provide some support for the causal contribution of insulin resistance and obesity to DKD pathogenesis. However, there is potential that some of these effects reflect collider bias (46) and additional larger studies will be required to substantiate this inference.

## ***Discussion***

This study represents the largest study of the genetic basis of DKD in subjects with T2D to date, extending previous reports with respect to sample size and range of DKD phenotypes. We aimed to overcome some of the limitations of earlier studies in this area, and to develop insights into the pathogenesis of DKD. Despite sample sizes that exceeded 40,000, the yield of novel discoveries was modest. There were no significant ( $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) genetic associations with 'all DKD' that was best-powered definition on sample size. The relatively large sample size came with increased phenotypic (and likely genetic) heterogeneity: it was for this reason that we examined a range of DKD phenotypes that might offer better power to detect genetic associations with more restricted phenotypic impacts.

This approach successfully identified a novel locus, *GABRR1* (led by rs9942471), for 'microalbuminuria' in European subjects with T2D. The variants, near *GABRR1*, reached a level of significance ( $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) that has typically been associated with robust, reproducible association in common disease GWAS. *GABRR1* expression is upregulated in renal biopsies from DKD subjects (compared to controls) and in other non-diabetic kidney diseases characterised by glomerular scarring and inflammation (47). The variants were associated with *GABRR1* expression in aorta, oesophageal mucosa and skin in GTEx. However, we found no replication of the *GABRR1* association in subjects of European ancestry with T1D-DKD, nor amongst subjects of Asian ancestry with T2D, though differences in risk-allele frequencies between these two ancestries and the modest size of the replication datasets at this locus reduce the power of the latter analysis. Our overall assessment is that this association should be considered provisional until it is possible to undertake further rounds

of adequately-powered replication that could establish the definitive status of this variant and this locus should also be assessed for effects on DKD progression in longitudinal studies.

Even in the absence of specific signals of association with DKD, it is possible to use the aggregate pattern of association across the genome to identify more subtle genetic effects. The GRS analyses described here provide genetic support for the causal contribution of obesity to the development of T2D-DKD. This echoes strong epidemiological data, and mirrors equivalent analyses in T1D-DKD (48, 49). However, we cannot exclude that these associations may partly reflect collider bias (46): subjects with high BMI are likely to have a longer duration of diabetes and thus a higher chance of developing complications. Analyses using genetic instruments (GRS) for variation in insulin sensitivity produced variable results with respect to T2D-DKD, but indicate that the BMI effects may be partially mediated via obesity-related insulin resistance (37). There is substantial epidemiological data to support this link between insulin resistance and DKD risk (44, 45).

The modest yield of association signals, and the limited replication of previous claims of DKD association, emphasises challenges associated with the identification of DKD-risk variants. For many complex traits, these have been overcome through a combination of increased sample size and phenotypic precision. Published genetic association studies of DKD have often used different definitions of DKD, which makes replication of previous findings difficult. In this study, we used phenotype definitions aligned to those used in the study of DKD in subjects with T1D (17). Standardising the phenotype definitions in this way allowed for seamless combination of the GWAS data across the two studies and may streamline subsequent efforts to study the genetics of DKD. The phenotype definitions applied to this study address some of the challenges associated with increasing sample size while

maintaining phenotype precision, and should, in due course, support the identification of robust associations with DKD. It is clear that these phenotype definitions are not without limitations, in the absence of strong genetic signals we have few clues to which particular diagnostic configurations will be most productive for genetic discovery. Targeting the phenotypes that show the greatest heritability may provide a guide (14).

***Acknowledgments*****Author Contributions**

Central data analysis was performed by: N.R.v.Z., E.A., N.S., N.W.R., D.Z., E.F., S.C. and M.I.M. Data generation was performed by N.R.v.Z., E.A., H.D., C.L., F.S.c., M.K., J.L., G.J., A.O.Y.L., H.M.L., C.K.P.L., J.C.N.C., H.K.D.R.T.P.G., S.F.A., R.D., T.S.H.C., A.-J.M., T.W.3.G.S.G., G.C., S.H., D.g., T.S.A., M.O.-M., A.L., C.C., N.G., I.B., O.M., S.C.L., R.C.W.M., V.L., S.S.R., J.C.F., O.P., T.H., S.C., C.N.A.P., P.-H.G., L.C.G. and M.I.M. Individual study design was performed by E.A., N.S., H.D., P.M.M., C.F., N.P., R.M.v.D., G.J., J.C.N.C., M.M., M.O.-M., A.L., C.C., D.R.W., I.B., S.C.L., R.C.W.M., E.S.T., S.M., T.T., O.P., T.H., G.R., S.C., M.J.B., C.N.A.P., P.-H.G., H.M.C. and L.C.G. Local data analysis was performed by N.R.v.Z., E.A., N.S., H.D., N.W.R., C.L., N.R.R., P.M.M., E.V., A.P., R.P.I.Jr, N.P., M.I., A.T., X.S., J.L., G.J., J.C.N.C., H.K.D.R.T.P.G., S.F.A., R.D., L.W., A.-J.M., S.D., M.G.P., G.C., M.M., S.H., L.T.H., T.S.A., P.A., C.-A.S., O.M., A.D.P., D.T., A.P.M., S.C.L., R.C.W.M., V.L., S.S.R., J.C.F., G.R., S.C., C.N.A.P. and H.M.C. The paper was prepared by N.R.v.Z., E.A., N.S., M.A., N.R.R., M.L., J.C.N.C., L.T.H., A.D.P., S.C.L., R.C.W.M., J.C.F., P.R., S.C., H.M.C., L.C.G. and M.I.M. Sample collection was conducted by C.F., V.H., F.S.c., E.R., M.L.M., N.P., M.L., R.M.v.D., A.O.Y.L., C.K.P.L., C.C.S., W.Y.S., J.C.N.C., H.K.D.R.T.P.G., S.F.A., T.S.H.C., A.-J.M., T.W.3.G.S.G., G.C., M.M., S.H., D.g., M.O.-M., A.L., C.C., D.R.W., I.B., O.M., A.P.M., S.C.L., R.C.W.M., E.S.T., V.L., T.T., A.S.K., S.S.R., J.C.F., D.D., O.P., T.H., P.R., G.R., S.C., C.N.A.P., P.-H.G., H.M.C., L.C.G., A.K., G.J., A.P.M., R.C.W.M., E.S.T. and L.C.G. N.R.v.Z and M.I.M are the guarantors of this work and, as such, had full access to all the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

**Duality of Interest**

P. R. has given lectures for Astra Zeneca, BMS and Boehringer Ingelheim, has served as a consultant for AbbVie, Astra Zeneca, BMS, Eli Lilly, Boehringer Ingelheim, Astellas, Janssen, and Novo Nordisk; all fees were given to the Steno Diabetes Center that has equity interest in Novo Nordisk. E.F. is an employee of and owns stock in Pfizer, Inc. W.Y.S. is co-founder of GemVCare, established under the Technology Start-up Support Scheme for Universities (TSSSU) from the Hong Kong Government Innovation and Technology Commission. J.C.N.C. is co-founder of GemVCare, established under the Technology Start-up Support Scheme for Universities (TSSSU) from the Hong Kong Government Innovation and Technology Commission. R.C.W.M. is co-founder of GemVCare, established under the Technology Start-up Support Scheme for Universities (TSSSU) from the Hong Kong Government Innovation and Technology Commission. J.C.F. has received a consulting honorarium from Merck. P.-H.G. has received lecture honoraria from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Genzyme, MSD, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi, and research grants from Eli Lilly and Roche. P-HG is also an advisory board member for AbbVie, Boehringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Medscape, MSD, Novartis and Sanofi. M.I.M. serves on advisory panels for Pfizer and Novo Nordisk; has received honoraria from Lilly, Pfizer, and Novo Nordisk; and M.I.M has received research support from Lilly, Pfizer, Novo Nordisk, Servier, Takeda, Roche, Merck, Janssen, Abbvie, Boehringer Ingelheim, Astra Zeneca and Sanofi Aventis.

**Funding**

The research was supported by the European Union's Seventh Framework Program (FP7/2007–2013) for the Innovative Medicine Initiative under grant agreement IMI/115006 (the SUMMIT consortium); Academy of Finland (grants 263401 and 267882); ADRV Paris;

Agency for Science & Technology and Research (A\*STAR) of Singapore; Albert Pålsson Foundation and Diabetesfonden; Alexandra Health (Private Limited) (SIGII/08005; SIGII/11001; SIG/11029; SIG/12024; SIG II/15205); Chinese University of Hong Kong focused investment scheme; Danish Diabetes Academy; DOLORisk (European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme grant No 633491); ERC-Adv res grant 269045-GENE TARGET T2D; Ernhold Lundström; European Research Council (Consolidator grant nr 649021, Orho-Melander); Finska Läkaresällskapet; Folkhälsan Research Foundation; French Ministry of Health; Heart foundation of Jakobstad region; Helsinki University Central Hospital Research Funds (EVO); the Hong Kong Food and Health Bureau; (01120796) Hong Kong Foundation for Research and Development in Diabetes; Hong Kong Government Research Grant Committee and Innovation and Technology Grant Committee; Hong Kong Research Grants Council Theme-based Research Scheme (T12-402/13N); Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development; Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (17-2012-542, 17-2013-7, 2-SRA-2014-276-Q-R and 17-2013-9); Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation; Leading Project of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan; Liao Wun Yuk Memorial Fund; Linneus Foundation for the Lund University Diabetes Center; Liv och Hälsa Foundation; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Sciences and Technology of the Japanese Government; National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre; National Medical Research Council, Singapore: PPG/AH(KTPH)/2011; CIRG13nov045; Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada; NHS Tayside; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (R01-DK105154); National Institute for Health (R01-MH101814); Novo Nordisk Foundation (NNF14SA0003 and NNF15CC0018486); Pålsson Foundation; Region Skåne; Rhodes Trust; Signe and Ane Gyllenberg Foundation; Sigrid Juselius Foundation; Skåne University Hospital;



Société Francophone du Diabète; Swedish Diabetes Foundation; Swedish Heart and Lung Foundation; Swedish Research Council; Turku University Hospital Research Funds; The University of Dundee; Vasa Hospital district; Wellcome (072960/Z/03/Z, 084726/Z/08/Z, 084727/Z/08/Z, 085475/Z/08/Z, 085475/B/08/Z, 098381, 090532 and 106310); and Wilhelm and Else Stockmann Foundation.

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**Table 1:** Genome-wide association study characteristics by diabetic kidney disease phenotypes in subjects with type 2 and type 1 diabetes

Analysis	Case definition	Control definition	Subjects with type 2 diabetes		Subjects with type 1 diabetes	
			#Cases	#Controls	#Cases	#Controls
All Diabetic kidney disease (DKD)	<b>All DKD:</b> Microalbuminuria OR Late DKD OR end-stage renal disease (ESRD)	Normoalbuminuria (Albumin excretion rate [AER] <20 µg/min OR AER <30 mg/24 h OR ACR <2.5/3.5 mg/mmol for men/women) AND duration of T2D >10 years <sup>‡</sup>	3,345	2,372	2,563	2,593
Microalbuminuria*	<b>Microalbuminuria:</b> At least 2 out of 3 consecutive measurements with albumin excretion rate (AER) ≥20 AND <200 µg/min OR AER ≥30 AND <300 mg/24 hr OR albumin to creatinine ratio (ACR) ≥2.5/3.5 AND <25/35 mg/mmol for men/women;	Normoalbuminuria AND duration of T2D >10 years <sup>‡</sup>	1,989	2,238 <sup>†</sup>	806	2,593
Late DKD	<b>Late DKD:</b> At least one measurement with AER ≥200 µg/min OR AER ≥300 mg/24 h OR ACR ≥25/35 mg/mmol for men/women) or end-stage renal disease (ESRD, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) < 15 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> OR kidney transplantation OR dialysis)	Normoalbuminuria AND duration of T2D >10 years <sup>‡</sup>	1,339	2,372	1,757	2,593
ESRD vs. controls	<b>ESRD:</b> eGFR<15 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> or renal dialysis or kidney transplant	No DKD AND duration of T2D >10 years <sup>‡</sup>	371	2,076	813	2,398
ESRD vs. no ESRD	ESRD (see above)	No ESRD AND duration of T2D >10 years <sup>‡</sup>	371	4,471	813	3,995
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	<b>CKD:</b> eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>	No CKD AND duration of T2D >10 years <sup>‡</sup>	3,094	2,906	2,460	774
CKD and DKD	<b>CKD and DKD:</b> eGFR < 45 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> AND all DKD	No CKD AND no ESRD AND normoalbuminuria AND duration of T2D >10 years <sup>‡</sup>	897	1,610	1,750	1,385
eGFR	32788 x Serum Creatinine(µmol/L) <sup>-1.154</sup> x Age <sup>-0.203</sup> x [0.742 if female] (mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )		9,197		3,961	

\*Equivalent to the ‘early DKD’ phenotype from Sandholm et al., 2017 (17); <sup>†</sup>Not all studies were able to define microalbuminuria (due to limited information on microalbuminuric status) thus the case and control number is smaller than ‘all DKD’ and ‘late DKD’; <sup>‡</sup>The duration of diabetes for subjects with T1D was >15 years

**Table 2:** Five loci were associated ( $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) with chronic kidney disease ('CKD'), 'microalbuminuria' and estimated glomerular filtration rate ('eGFR') in subjects with type 2 diabetes (T2D) or the combined analysis of T2D and type 1 diabetes (T1D+T2D)

CHR:BP	Phenotype	SNP Locus	Discovery			Replication			Joint analysis		
			EA/NEA (Info) EAF	OR/Beta (95%CI)	P	Ancestry	OR/Beta (95%CI)	P	OR/Beta (95%CI)	P	N
20: 9351150	T2D 'CKD'	rs2206136 (PLCB4)	A/T (0.98)	1.20 (1.08-1.34)	$2.1 \times 10^{-8}$	European	1.02 (0.91,1.15)	0.69	1.13 (1.05,1.21)	$9.0 \times 10^{-5}$	11,900
			0.42			Asian and European	1.03 (0.94,1.13)	0.68	1.12 (1.05,1.19)	$2.1 \times 10^{-4}$	13,813
6: 89948232	T2D 'microalbu- minuria'	rs9942471 (GABRR1)	A/C (0.99)	1.24 (1.15-1.34)	$2.1 \times 10^{-7}$	European	1.32 (0.99,1.75)	0.06	1.25 (1.16,1.34)	$4.5 \times 10^{-8}$	4,801
			0.64			Asian and European	1.11 (0.99,1.23)	0.12	1.15 (1.08,1.23)	$1.2 \times 10^{-5}$	5,559
16: 20400839	T2D 'eGFR'	rs11864909 (UMOD)	T/C (1.00)	2.42 (1.28-3.56)	$2.7 \times 10^{-5}$	European	2.22 (1.16,3.28)	$4.1 \times 10^{-5}$	2.31 (1.54,3.09)	$4.6 \times 10^{-9}$	12,343
			0.28			Asian and European	2.30 (1.48,3.12)	$3.6 \times 10^{-8}$	2.34 (1.68,3.00)	$4.4 \times 10^{-12}$	19,747
2: 170646916	T1D+T2D 'eGFR'	rs1974990* (SSB)	G/T (0.98)	4.07 (2.61,5.52)	$4.8 \times 10^{-8}$	European	No replication available		4.07 (2.61,5.52)	$4.8 \times 10^{-8}$	13,158
			0.08			Asian and European	0.04 (-2.69,2.76)	0.98	3.17 (1.88,4.45)	$1.4 \times 10^{-6}$	14,828
7: 151415041	T1D+T2D 'eGFR'	rs10224002 (PRKAG2)	A/G (0.92)	1.75 (0.85-2.66)	$1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	European	2.15 (0.93-3.37)	$5.8 \times 10^{-4}$	1.89 (1.17,2.62)	$3.4 \times 10^{-7}$	20,495
			0.74			Asian and European	2.42 (1.28,3.56)	$3.2 \times 10^{-5}$	2.01 (1.30, 2.72)	$2.7 \times 10^{-8}$	22,165
16: 20400839	T1D+T2D 'eGFR'	rs11864909 (UMOD)	T/C (0.99)	1.90 (1.05-2.74)	$1.1 \times 10^{-5}$	European	2.22 (1.16,3.28)	$4.1 \times 10^{-5}$	2.02 (1.36,2.69)	$2.1 \times 10^{-9}$	16,304
			0.29			Asian and European	2.30 (1.48,3.12)	$3.6 \times 10^{-8}$	2.11 (1.52,2.70)	$2.3 \times 10^{-12}$	23,708

\*rs1974490 was only available in the 1000G reference panel and was not imputed in the European studies used in the replications

## Figures

**Figure 1:** Eight diabetic kidney disease (DKD) phenotypes were analysed in subjects with type 2 diabetes (T2D, blue boxes) and in a combined (green boxes) analysis of subjects with T2D or type 1 diabetes (T1D, yellow box). N indicates the total sample count for either the 'all DKD' (number of cases are given in brackets) or the 'eGFR' phenotypes and may vary by variant as well as by DKD phenotype. Replication was sought for 164 loci and 47 loci from each analysis respectively in subjects of European and Asian ancestry with either T1D or T2D.

**Figure 2: A)** Manhattan plot of p values from the meta-analysis of allelic effect on 'early diabetic kidney disease' in subjects with type 2 diabetes of European descent. The red line represents genome-wide significance ( $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) and the blue line suggestive significance ( $p < 1 \times 10^{-6}$ ). The peak represented by rs9942471 ( $p = 4.5 \times 10^{-8}$ ), near *GABRR1* is highlighted in orange; **B)** A forest plot of allelic odds ratio (OR) and imputation information scores (RSQ) from individual studies (Study) that contributed to the discovery and replication (DIREVA) analyses of rs9942471 in 'microalbuminuria'; Rs9942471 genotypes were not available in Steno; and **C)** a Locuszoom plot of the signal near *GABRR1* led by rs9942471 that was associated with early diabetic kidney disease in European subjects with T2D.

**Figure 3:** A heat map of genetic risk score associations with diabetic kidney disease (DKD) phenotypes in subjects with either type 1 diabetes or type 2 diabetes. A GRS for body mass index was significant after correction for multiple testing while other traits including systolic blood pressure were not associated with DKD phenotypes. Abbreviations used: chronic kidney disease ('CKD'), end stage renal disease ('ESRD') and estimated glomerular filtration rate ('eGFR').



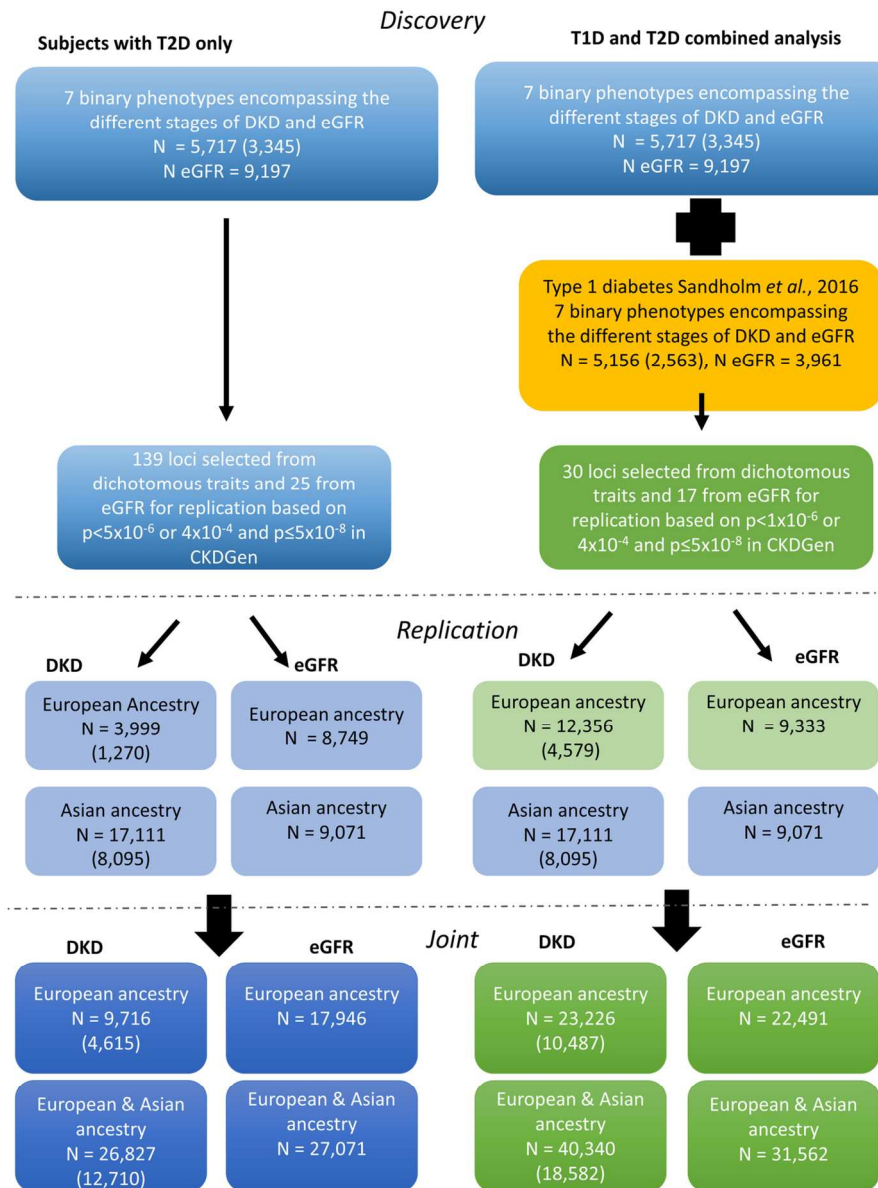


Figure 1: Eight diabetic kidney disease (DKD) phenotypes were analysed in subjects with type 2 diabetes (T2D, blue boxes) and in a combined (green boxes) analysis of subjects with T2D or type 1 diabetes (T1D, yellow box). N indicates the total sample count for either the 'all DKD' (number of cases are given in brackets) or the 'eGFR' phenotypes and may vary by variant as well as by DKD phenotype. Replication was sought for 164 loci and 47 loci from each analysis respectively in subjects of European and Asian ancestry with either T1D or T2D.

120x163mm (300 x 300 DPI)

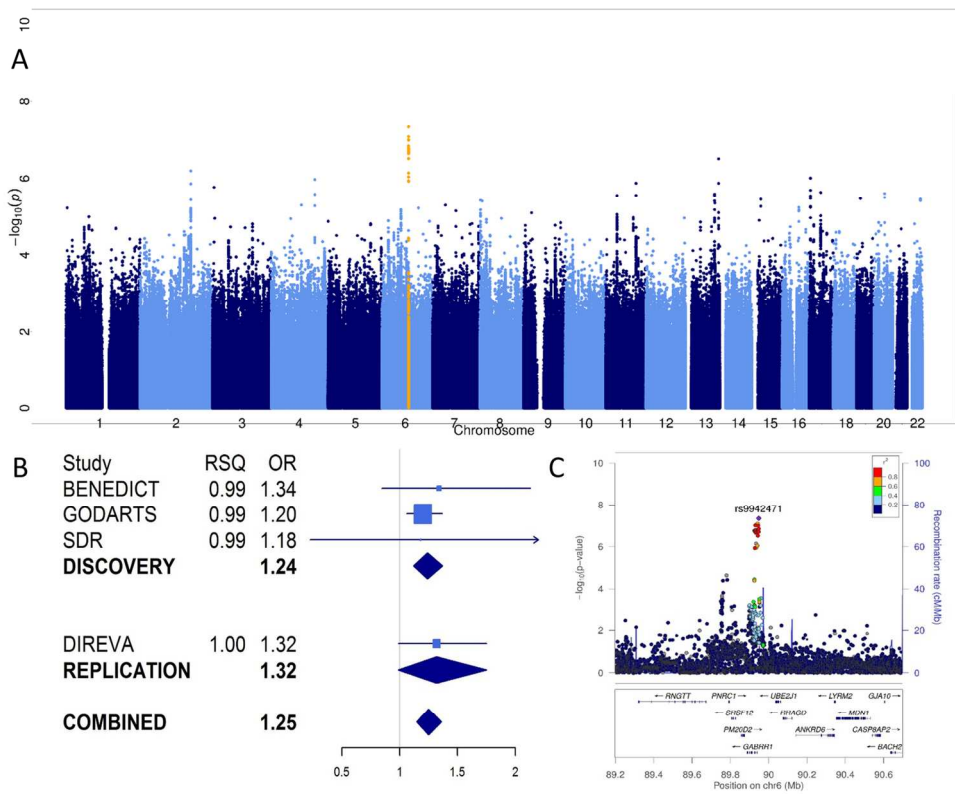


Figure 2: A) Manhattan plot of p values from the meta-analysis of allelic effect on 'early diabetic kidney disease' in subjects with type 2 diabetes of European descent. The red line represents genome-wide significance ( $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) and the blue line suggestive significance ( $p < 1 \times 10^{-6}$ ). The peak represented by rs9942471 ( $p = 4.5 \times 10^{-8}$ ), near GABRR1 is highlighted in orange; B) A forest plot of allelic odds ratio (OR) and imputation information scores (RSQ) from individual studies (Study) that contributed to the discovery and replication (DIREVA) analyses of rs9942471 in 'microalbuminuria'; Rs9942471 genotypes were not available in Steno; and C) a Locuszoom plot of the signal near near GABRR1 led by rs9942471 that was associated with early diabetic kidney disease in European subjects with T2D.

149x122mm (300 x 300 DPI)

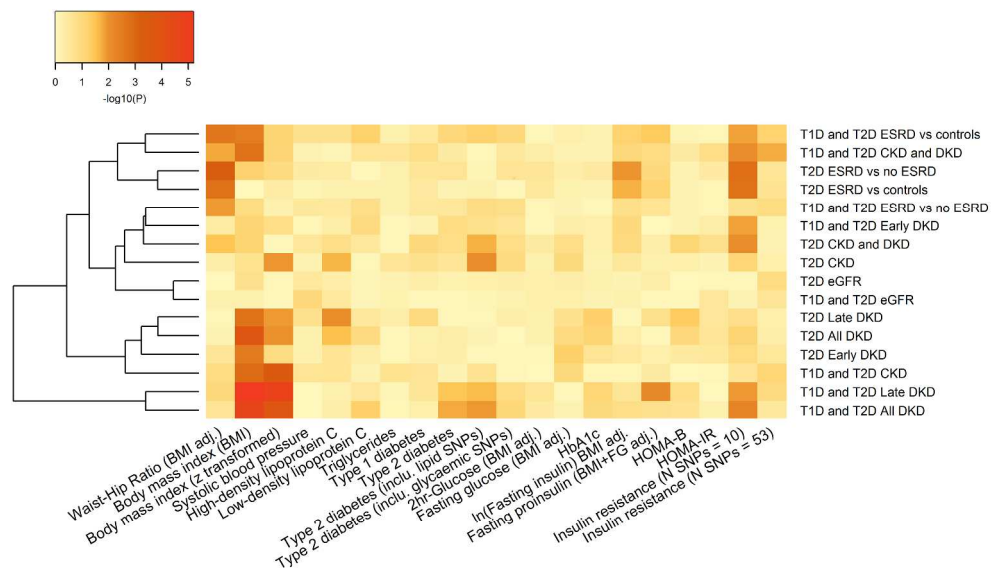


Figure 3: A heat map of genetic risk score associations with diabetic kidney disease (DKD) phenotypes in subjects with either type 1 diabetes or type 2 diabetes. A GRS for body mass index was significant after correction for multiple testing while other traits including systolic blood pressure were not associated with DKD phenotypes. Abbreviations used: chronic kidney disease ('CKD'), end stage renal disease ('ESRD') and estimated glomerular filtration rate ('eGFR').

***Online supplementary materials***

**S1 Table 1:** Table of phenotypic characteristics

[www.well.ox.ac.uk/~nvanzuy/Onlinesupp.S1Table1.xlsx](http://www.well.ox.ac.uk/~nvanzuy/Onlinesupp.S1Table1.xlsx)

**S1 Table 2:** Narrow sense ('chip') heritability of diabetic kidney disease phenotypes in subjects with type 2 diabetes estimated in the GoDARTS study

Phenotype*	Cases	Controls	h2	SE	pval
Chronic kidney disease	1,997	2,066	0.12	0.05	$8.2 \times 10^{-3}$
All diabetic kidney disease	1,744	1,496	0.08	0.07	0.12
Estimated glomerular filtration rate		6,335	0.07	0.03	$9.8 \times 10^{-3}$

\*All cases are compared to subjects with type 2 diabetes and normoalbuminuria or an estimated glomerular filtration rate  $>60$  mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> unless otherwise stated.

**S1 Table 3:** Study characteristics for studies included in the discovery meta-analysis of the primary ‘all diabetic kidney disease’ phenotype

Diabetes	Cohort	Cases /controls	Age of onset of diabetes (cases/controls)	Age (cases/controls)	%Males (cases/controls)	BMI (cases/controls)	HbA1c (cases/controls)	Duration of diabetes (cases/controls)
2	SDR	1,250/580	54.5(12.6)/51.7(10.8)	65.5(11.7)/67.8(10.5)	65/52	30.2(5.3)/28.9(5.1)	7.2(1.2)/6.9(1.0)	10.9(8.70)/16.1(6.0)
2	BENEDICT study phase A and B	188/165	53.4(8.6)/49.3(8.4)	66.3(11.0)/70.1(7.3)	177/58	29.38(4.8)/27.8(4.1)	6.0(1.4)/5.8(1.4)	12.(9.5)/20.8(6.0)
2	STENO	163/131	46.1(9.2)/45.9(8.9)	61.2(7.5)/63.0(8.3)	60/62	29.8(5.2)/27.3(4.5)	9.1(1.7)/8.8(1.3)	15.3(7.1)/17.1(5.9)
2	GoDARTS 1*	885/816	68.6 (9.1)/66.2(8.8)	58.9(12.3)/54.0(12.1)	53/52	31.0(5.5)/31.0(5.4)	7.6(1.4)/7.5(1.3)	14.1(8.1)/16.5(6.8)
2	GoDARTS2*	859/680	67.9(11.6)/66.2(10.8)	72.1(11.2)/70.1(10.7)	60/60	31.5(6.1)/31.2(6.1)	7.5(1.5)/7.5(1.3)	11.4(6.9)/15.5(5.5)

\*GoDARTS was typed on two genotyping arrays

**S1 Table 4:** Table of genotypic characteristics:

[www.well.ox.ac.uk/~nvanzuy/Onlinesupp.S1Table4.xlsx](http://www.well.ox.ac.uk/~nvanzuy/Onlinesupp.S1Table4.xlsx)

**S1 Table 5:** Replication was sought for 164 variants and results were returned for 108 of these variants for six dichotomous phenotypes and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR, mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) in subjects with type 2 diabetes.

[www.well.ox.ac.uk/~nvanzuy/Onlinesupp.S1Table5.xlsx](http://www.well.ox.ac.uk/~nvanzuy/Onlinesupp.S1Table5.xlsx)

**S1 Table 6:** Rs9942471 was associated ( $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) with microalbuminuria in subjects with T2D of European descent and was not associated with any other dichotomous diabetic kidney disease phenotype.

Phenotype	CHR	BP	SNP	Discovery			Replication				Joint		
				EA/N EA EAF	OR (95%CI)	P	Ancestry	EAF	OR (95%CI)	P	OR (95%CI)	P	N
Chronic kidney disease (CKD)	6	89948232	rs9942471	A/C 0.63	0.98 (0.89,1.07)	0.50	European	0.62	1.10 (0.98,1.23)	0.10	1.02 (0.95,1.10)	0.41	11,897
							Asian and European	0.75	1.04 (0.96,1.13)	0.31	1.01 (0.95,1.08)	0.60	19,236
CKD and diabetic kidney disease (DKD)	6	89948232	rs9942471	A/C 0.63	1.06 (0.93,1.22)	0.32	European	0.59	1.20 (0.88,1.64)	0.45	1.07 (0.95,1.22)	0.22	2,834
							Asian and European	0.79	1.10 (0.88,1.37)	0.50	1.07 (0.95,1.21)	0.23	3,928
All DKD	6	89948232	rs9942471	A/C 0.64	1.20 (1.12,1.29)	$4.8 \times 10^{-7}$	European	0.62	1.12 (0.98,1.27)	0.14	1.18 (1.11,1.25)	$3.8 \times 10^{-7}$	7,053
							Asian and European	0.87	1.06 (0.98,1.15)	0.18	1.13 (1.07,1.19)	$1.7 \times 10^{-4}$	19,253
End-stage renal disease (ESRD) vs non ESRD	6	89948232	rs9942471	A/C 0.64	0.85 (0.71,1.05)	0.07	European	0.63	1.09 (0.88,1.36)	0.42	0.94 (0.83,1.08)	0.30	6,455
							Asian and European	0.82	1.16 (1.00,1.36)	0.02	1.03 (0.93,1.13)	0.46	12,260
Late DKD	6	89948232	rs9942471	A/C 0.63	1.14 (1.04,1.25)	0.01	European	0.62	1.02 (0.86,1.20)	0.32	1.11 (1.02,1.20)	0.05	5,128
							Asian and European	0.88	1.01 (0.93,1.10)	0.85	1.06 (0.99,1.13)	0.22	19,578



Phenotype	CHR	BP	SNP	Discovery			Replication				Joint		
				EA/N EA EAF	OR (95%CI)	P	Ancestry	EAF	OR (95%CI)	P	OR (95%CI)	P	N
Microalbuminuria	6	89948232	rs9942471	A/C 0.64	1.24 (1.15,1.34)	2.1x10 <sup>-7</sup>	European	0.59	1.32 (1.09,1.59)	0.06	1.25 (1.16,1.34)	4.5x10 <sup>-8</sup>	4,801
							Asian and European	0.85	1.11 (0.99- 1.23)	0.91	1.15 (1.08,1.23)	1.2x10 <sup>-5</sup>	5,652

**S1Table 7:** A cross comparison of top variants associated with diabetic kidney disease phenotypes in subjects with type 2 diabetes in subjects with type 1 diabetes (Shaded) (Sandholm et al, 2017).

Phenotype	SNP	EA/NEA	EAF	In subjects with type 2 diabetes		In subjects with type 1 diabetes	
				OR/Beta (95%CI)	<i>p</i>	OR/Beta (95%CI)	<i>p</i>
‘CKD’	rs2206136 ( <i>PLCB4</i> )	A/T	0.42	1.13 (1.05,1.21)	9.0×10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.94 (0.85,1.04)	0.23
‘microalbuminuria’	rs9942471 ( <i>GABRR1</i> )	A/C	0.64	1.25 (1.16,1.34)	4.50×10 <sup>-8</sup>	0.93 (0.82,1.05)	0.26
‘eGFR’	rs11864909 ( <i>UMOD</i> )	T/C	0.28	2.31 (1.54,3.09)	4.60×10 <sup>-9</sup>	1.22 (-0.06,2.50)	0.07
‘ESRD vs no ESRD’	rs61277444 ( <i>PTPN13</i> )	G/A	0.09	Not available		1.41 (1.21,1.65)	1.90×10 <sup>-6</sup>
‘ESRD vs controls’	rs61277444 ( <i>PTPN13</i> )	G/A	0.09			1.42 (1.02,1.67)	6.00×10 <sup>-6</sup>
‘ESRD vs no ESRD’	rs7562121 ( <i>AFF3</i> )	C/G	0.23	1.12 (0.97,1.30)	0.21	1.27 (1.17,1.39)	3.50×10 <sup>-7</sup>
‘CKD+DKD’	rs1989248 ( <i>CNTNAP2</i> )	C/A	0.28	0.73 (0.61,0.87)	6.14×10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.26 (1.15,1.38)	6.00×10 <sup>-7</sup>
‘ESRD vs controls’	rs1989248 ( <i>CNTNAP2</i> )	C/A	0.28	0.71 (0.57,0.88)	0.51	1.29 (1.17,1.43)	1.80×10 <sup>-6</sup>
‘All DKD’	rs72809865 ( <i>NRG3</i> )	T/C	0.16	1.11 (0.99,1.75)	0.05	1.17 (1.09,1.26)	7.40×10 <sup>-6</sup>

**S1 Table 8:** Phenotype definitions used in the combined analysis of diabetic kidney disease in subjects with type 1 diabetes or type 2 diabetes (T1D+T2D)

Analysis	Case definition	Control definition	Type 1 and 2 diabetes	
			#Cases	#Controls
All Diabetic kidney disease (DKD)	<b>All DKD:</b> Microalbuminuria OR OR Late DKD OR end-stage renal disease (ESRD)	Normoalbuminuria (Albumin excretion rate [AER] <20 µg/min OR AER <30 mg/24 h OR ACR <2.5/3.5 mg/mmol for men/women AND duration of T2D >10 years or duration of T1D >15 years	5,908	4,965
Microalbuminuria	<b>Microalbuminuria:</b> At least 2 out of 3 consecutive measurements with albumin excretion rate (AER) ≥20 AND <200 µg/min OR AER ≥30 AND <300 mg/24 hr OR albumin to creatinine ratio (ACR) ≥2.5/3.5 AND <25/35 mg/mmol for men/women	Normoalbuminuria AND duration of T2D >10 years or duration of T1D >15 years	2,795	4,831
Late DKD	<b>Late DKD:</b> At least one measurement with AER ≥200 µg/min OR AER ≥300 mg/24 h OR ACR ≥25/35 mg/mmol for men/women) or end-stage renal disease (ESRD, eGFR < 15 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> OR kidney transplantation OR dialysis)	Normoalbuminuria AND duration of T2D >10 years or duration of T1D >15 years	3,096	4,965
ESRD vs. controls	<b>ESRD:</b> eGFR < 15 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> OR kidney transplantation OR dialysis	No DKD AND duration of T2D >10 years or duration of T1D >15 years	1,184	4,474
ESRD vs. no ESRD	ESRD (see above)	No ESRD AND duration of T2D >10 years or duration of T1D >15 years	1,184	8,466
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	<b>CKD:</b> eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>	No CKD AND duration of T2D >10 years or duration of T1D >15 years	5,554	3,680

Analysis	Case definition	Control definition	Type 1 and 2 diabetes	
			#Cases	#Controls
CKD and DKD	<b>CKD and DKD:</b> eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> AND DKD	No CKD AND no ESRD AND normoalbuminuria AND duration of T2D >10 years or duration of T1D >15 years	2,647	2,995
eGFR	<b>eGFR:</b> eGFR=32788 x Serum Creatinine(μmol/L) <sup>-1.154</sup> (mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	x Agx10 <sup>-203</sup> x [0.742 if female]	13,158	eGFR

**S1 Table 9:** The discovery, replication and joint analysis of the 47 lead variants selected for replication from seven dichotomous diabetic kidney disease and a continuous eGFR phenotype (mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) in the combined analysis of subjects with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes

[www.well.ox.ac.uk/~nvanzuy/Onlinesupp.S1Table8.xlsx](http://www.well.ox.ac.uk/~nvanzuy/Onlinesupp.S1Table8.xlsx)

**S1 Table 10:** We report associations of reported diabetic kidney disease (DKD) variants with corresponding DKD phenotypes in this study at a  $p < 0.05$  irrespective of type of diabetes. In supplementary Figure 5 we show z scores for all DKD phenotypes from subjects with T2D and the combined analysis of subjects with T1D or T2D.

PMID	SNP (Gene)	Published						Current study			
		Phenotype	Diabetes	EA	EAF	Effect (95%CI)	P	trait	Diabetes	Effect (95%CI)	P
15793268	rs1800764 ( <i>ACE</i> )	Microalbu minuria	T1D	C	0.46	1.11 (1.01,1.22)	0.04	'Microalb uminuria'	T2D	0.87 (0.78,0.97)	0.02
19430482	rs12917707 ( <i>UMOD</i> )	CKD	-	G	0.80	1.32 (1.24,1.4)	$5.2 \times 10^{-16}$	'CKD'	T1D+T2D	1.06 (0.99,1.14)	0.02
									T2D	1.08 (0.99,1.18)	0.02
									T1D+T2D	1.93 (1.25,2.61)	$2.9 \times 10^{-6}$
	rs12917707 ( <i>UMOD</i> )	eGFR	-	T	0.20	0.02 (0.02,0.03)	$2.3 \times 10^{-12}$	'eGFR'	T1D+T2D	0.02 (0.01,0.03)	$6.2 \times 10^{-6}$
									T2D	1.96 (1.20,2.73)	0.05
	rs17319721 ( <i>SHROOM3</i> )	eGFR	-	A	0.44	0.01 (0.01,0.02)	$1.0 \times 10^{-12}$	'eGFR'	T1D+T2D	-1.11 (- 1.88,-0.34)	$4.9 \times 10^{-3}$
20383146	rs2467853 ( <i>SPATAGL1</i> )	eGFR	-	G	0.39	0.01 (0.01,0.02)	$6.0 \times 10^{-14}$	'eGFR'	T1D+T2D	-0.95 (- 1.75,-0.149)	0.02
	rs7805747 ( <i>PRKGA2</i> )	CKD	-	A	0.24	1.18 (1.11,1.25)	$4.0 \times 10^{-12}$	'CKD'	T1D+T2D	1.09 (1,1.18)	0.01
								'CKD'	T2D	1.10 (0.99,1.22)	0.03
20962522	rs1800783 ( <i>NOS3</i> )	DKD	T1D	T	0.63	1.26 (1.1,1.45)	$6.0 \times 10^{-4}$	'all DKD'	T1D+T2D	1.06 (0.99,1.13)	0.03
	rs5186 ( <i>AGTR1</i> )	DKD	T1D+T2D	A	0.74	1.01 (0.93,1.10)	0.10	'all DKD'	T1D+T2D	0.90 (0.84,0.97)	$5.8 \times 10^{-3}$
								'all DKD'	T2D	0.90	0.02

PMID	SNP (Gene)	Published						Current study			
		Phenotype	Diabetes	EA	EAf	Effect (95%CI)	P	trait	Diabetes	Effect (95%CI)	P
23028342	rs833061 ( <i>VEGFA</i> )	DKD	T1D+T2D	T	0.5	2.08 (1.64,2.65)	0.32	'all DKD'	T2D	(0.81,0.99)	0.03
										0.91 (0.84,0.98)	
	rs12437854 ( <i>RGMA/MCTP2</i> )	ESRD	T1D	G	0.06	1.72 (1.36,2.18)	2.0×10 <sup>-9</sup>	'ESRD vs controls' ESRD vs non ESRD	T1D+T2D	1.30 (0.99,1.71)	3.6×10 <sup>-3</sup>
									T1D+T2D	1.40 (1.06,1.85)	1.2×10 <sup>-3</sup>
24871321	rs7583877 ( <i>AFF3</i> )	ESRD	T1D	C	0.31	1.34 (1.21,1.48)	1.2×10 <sup>-8</sup>	'ESRD vs controls' 'ESRD vs non ESRD'	T1D+T2D	1.21 (1.11,1.31)	1.9×10 <sup>-3</sup>
									T1D+T2D	1.22 (1.13,1.32)	4.8×10 <sup>-4</sup>
	rs12137135 ( <i>WNT4-ZBTB40</i> )	ESRD	T1D	G	0.16	Bayesian Analysis		'ESRD vs controls' 'ESRD vs non ESRD'	T1D+T2D	1.20 (1.02,1.40)	0.02
									T1D+T2D	1.23 (1.06,1.43)	8.1×10 <sup>-3</sup>
	rs12917114 ( <i>SEMA6D-SLC24A5</i> )	ESRD	T1D	T	0.12			ESRD vs non ESRD	T1D+T2D	1.24 (1.05,1.46)	7.9×10 <sup>-3</sup>
	rs1670754 (4p15)	ESRD	T1D	A	0.19			'ESRD vs non ESRD'	T1D+T2D	1.16 (1.02,1.32)	0.04
	rs2838302 ( <i>SIK1</i> )	ESRD	T1D	G	0.08			'ESRD vs controls' 'ESRD vs non ESRD'	T1D+T2D	1.28 (1.03,1.58)	4.7×10 <sup>-3</sup>
									T1D+T2D	1.39 (1.12,1.74)	3.9×10 <sup>-4</sup>

**S1 Table 11:** Results of a genetic risk score analysis of diabetic kidney disease (DKD) related risk factors and different DKD phenotypes ( $p < 2.3 \times 10^{-3}$ )

DKD PHENOTYPE	GENETIC RISK SCORE	OR(95%CI)	PVAL
T1D and T2D Late DKD	Body mass index (BMI)	2.12 (1.55,2.90)	$2.3 \times 10^{-6}$
T1D and T2D Late DKD	Body mass index (z transformed)	2.04 (1.48,2.82)	$1.6 \times 10^{-5}$
T1D and T2D All DKD	Body mass index (BMI)	1.75 (1.35,2.27)	$2.4 \times 10^{-5}$
T1D and T2D All DKD	Body mass index (z transformed)	1.68 (1.28,2.19)	$1.5 \times 10^{-4}$
T2D All DKD	Body mass index (BMI)	2.02 (1.40,2.92)	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$
T1D and T2D CKD	Body mass index (z transformed)	1.73 (1.29,2.32)	$2.7 \times 10^{-4}$
T2D ESRD vs no ESRD	Waist-Hip Ratio (BMI adj.)	4.19 (1.87,9.36)	$4.8 \times 10^{-4}$
T1D and T2D CKD	Body mass index (BMI)	1.62 (1.21,2.17)	$1.3 \times 10^{-3}$
T2D ESRD vs no ESRD	Insulin resistance (N SNPs = 10)	1.09 (1.03,1.14)	$1.6 \times 10^{-3}$
T2D ESRD vs controls	Insulin resistance (N SNPs = 10)	1.09 (1.03,1.15)	$1.7 \times 10^{-3}$
T2D ESRD vs controls	Waist-Hip Ratio (BMI adj.)	4.04 (1.69,9.66)	$1.7 \times 10^{-3}$
T2D Late DKD	Body mass index (BMI)	2.12 (1.32,3.40)	$1.8 \times 10^{-3}$
T1D and T2D CKD and DKD	Body mass index (BMI)	1.84 (1.25,2.70)	$1.8 \times 10^{-3}$



**S1 Table 12:** The Finnish Diabetic Nephropathy Study Centres

<b>Centre</b>	<b>Members</b>
Anjalankoski Health Center	S.Koivula, T.Uggeldahl
Central Finland Central Hospital, Jyväskylä	T.Forslund, A.Halonen, A.Koistinen, P.Koskiahio, M.Laukkanen, J.Saltevo, M.Tiihonen
Central Hospital of Åland Islands, Mariehamn	M.Forsen, H.Granlund, A.-C.Jonsson, B.Nyroos
Central Hospital of Kanta-Häme, Hämeenlinna	P.Kinnunen, A.Orvola, T.Salonen, A.Vähänen
Central Hospital of Kymenlaakso, Kotka	R.Paldanius, M.Riihelä, L.Ryysy
Central Hospital of Länsi-Pohja, Kemi	H.Laukkanen, P.Nyländen, A.Sademies
Central Ostrobothnian Hospital District, Kokkola	S.Anderson, B.Asplund, U.Byskata, P.Liedes, M.Kuusela, T.Virkkala
City of Espoo Health Center	
Espoonlahti	A.Nikkola, E.Ritola
Tapiola	M.Niska, H.Saarinen
Samaria	E.Oukko-Ruponen, T.Virtanen
City of Helsinki Health Center	Viherlaakso A.Lyytinen
Puistola	H.Kari, T.Simonen
Suutarila	A.Kaprio, J.Kärkkäinen, B.Rantaeskola
Töölö	P.Kääriäinen, J.Haaga, A-L.Pietiläinen
City of Hyvinkää Health Center	S.Klemetti, T.Nyandoto, E.Rontu, S.Satuli-Autere
City of Vantaa Health Center:	
Korso	R.Toivonen, H.Virtanen
Länsimäki	R.Ahonen, M.Ivaska-Suomela, A.Jauhiainen
Martinlaakso	M.Laine, T.Pellonpää, R.Puranen
Myyrmäki	A.Airas, J.Laakso, K.Rautavaara
Rekola	M.Erola, E.Jatkola
Tikkurila	R.Lönnblad, A.Malm, J.Mäkelä, E.Rautamo
Heinola Health Center	P.Hentunen, J.Lagerstam
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Herttoniemi Hospital, Helsinki	V.Sipilä
Hospital of Lounais-Häme, Forssa	T.Kalliomäki, J.Koskelainen, R.Nikkanen, N.Savolainen, H.Sulonen, E.Valtonen
Hyvinkää Hospital	L. Norvio, A.Hämäläinen
Iisalmi Hospital	E.Toivanen
Jokilaakso Hospital, Jämsä	A.Parta, I.Pirttiniemi
Jorvi Hospital, Helsinki University Central Hospital	S.Aranko, S.Ervasti, R.Kauppinen-Mäkelin, A.Kuusisto, T.Leppälä, K.Nikkilä, L.Pekkonen
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Centre	Members
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Kerava Health Center	H.Stuckey, P.Suominen
Kirkkonummi Health Center	A.Lappalainen, M.Liimatainen, J.Santaholma
Kivelä Hospital, Helsinki	A.Aimolahti, E.Huovinen
Koskela Hospital, Helsinki	V.Ilkka, M.Lehtimäki
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Central Hospital of Åland Islands, Mariehamn	M.Forsen, H.Granlund, A.-C.Jonsson, B.Nyroos
Central Hospital of Kanta-Häme, Hämeenlinna	P.Kinnunen, A.Orvola, T.Salonen, A.Vähänen
Central Hospital of Kymenlaakso, Kotka	R.Paldanius, M.Riihelä, L.Ryysy
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Espoonlahti	A.Nikkola, E.Ritola
Tapiola	M.Niska, H.Saarinen
Samaria	E.Oukko-Ruponen, T.Virtanen
City of Helsinki Health Center	Viherlaakso A.Lyytinen
Puistola	H.Kari, T.Simonen
Suutarila	A.Kaprio, J.Kärkkäinen, B.Rantaeskola
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Länsimäki	R.Ahonen, M.Ivaska-Suomela, A.Jauhiainen
Martinlaakso	M.Laine, T.Pellonpää, R.Puranen
Myyrmäki	A.Airas, J.Laakso, K.Rautavaara
Rekola	M.Erola, E.Jatkola
Tikkurila	R.Lönnblad, A.Malm, J.Mäkelä, E.Rautamo
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Centre	Members
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Herttoniemi Hospital, Helsinki	V.Sipilä
Hospital of Lounais-Häme, Forssa	T.Kalliomäki, J.Koskelainen, R.Nikkanen, N.Savolainen, H.Sulonen, E.Valtonen
Hyvinkää Hospital	L. Norvio, A.Hämäläinen
Iisalmi Hospital	E.Toivanen
Jokilaakso Hospital, Jämsä	A.Parta, I.Pirttiniemi
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Kerava Health Center	H.Stuckey, P.Suominen
Kirkkonummi Health Center	A.Lappalainen, M.Liimatainen, J.Santaholma
Kivelä Hospital, Helsinki	A.Aimolahti, E.Huovinen
Koskela Hospital, Helsinki	V.Ilkka, M.Lehtimäki
Kotka Health Center	E.Pälikkö-Kontinen, A.Vanhanen
Kouvola Health Center	E.Koskinen, T.Siitonen
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**S1 Table 13:** Hong Kong Diabetes Registry TRS Project Group members.

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**S1 Table 14:** Group membership of The Warren 3/UK GoKinD Study Group

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London	S. Thomas, G. C. Viberti
Manchester	A. J. M. Boulton
Newcastle	S. Marshall
Plymouth	A. G. Demaine, B. A. Millward
Swansea	S. C. Bain

**S1 Table 15:** Membership of the GENIE Consortium

Finland: Finland:	Niina Sandholm <sup>1,2,3</sup> , Carol Forsblom <sup>1,2</sup> , Valma Harjutsalo <sup>1,2,4</sup> , Ville-Petteri Mäkinen <sup>1,2,4,6</sup> , Aila J Ahola <sup>1,2</sup> , Emma Dahlström <sup>1,2</sup> , Daniel Gordin <sup>1,2</sup> , Outi Heikkilä <sup>1,2</sup> , Kustaa Hietala <sup>1,7</sup> , Janne Kytö <sup>1,7</sup> , Markku Lehto <sup>1,2</sup> , Raija Lithovius <sup>1,2</sup> , Nicolae Mircea Panduru <sup>1,8</sup> , Maija Parkkonen <sup>1,2</sup> , Milla Rosengård-Bärlund <sup>1,2</sup> , Markku Saraheimo <sup>1,2</sup> , Jenny Söderlund <sup>1,2</sup> , Aino Soro-Paavonen <sup>1,2</sup> , Anna Syreeni <sup>1,2</sup> , Lena M Thorn <sup>1,2</sup> , Nina Tolonen <sup>1,2</sup> , Johan Wadén <sup>1,2</sup> , Per-Henrik Groop <sup>1,2,9</sup>
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Dublin, Ireland:	Eoin P. Brennan <sup>18,19</sup> , Denise M. Sadlier <sup>18,19</sup> , Finian Martin <sup>18,19</sup> , Catherine Godson <sup>18,19</sup>
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**S1 Table 16:** DCCT/EDIC group members

CLINIC #	CLINIC NAME	STUDY COORDINATORS	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
01	Case Western Reserve University	Lynne Mayer	Rose Gubitosi-Klug
02	University of Pennsylvania	Patti Bourne	Mark Schutta
03	Cornell University	Mary Ellen Lackaye	Naina Sinha Gregory
04	Henry Ford Health System	Davida Kruger J. Kimberly Jones	Arti Bhan
05	Joslin Diabetes Center	Ellen Golden	Lloyd Aiello
06	Massachusetts General Hospital	Mary Larkin	David Nathan
07	Mayo Clinic	Georgia Ziegler	John Service
08	Med University of South Carolina	Susan Caulder Clare Pittman	Louis Luttrell Maria Lopes-Virella
09	International Diabetes Center	Mary Johnson Kimberly Gunyou	Richard Bergenstal
10	University of Iowa	Brenda Vittetoe	William Sivitz
11	University of Minnesota	Nancy Flaherty	John Bantle
12	University of Missouri	Susan Hitt	David Goldstein Dean Hainsworth
13	University of Pittsburgh	Lori Cimino	Trevor Orchard
14	University of Tennessee	Christine Wigley	Samuel Dagogo-Jack
15	University of Texas	Suzanne Strowig	Philip Raskin
16	University of Toronto	Annette Barnie	Bernard Zinman
17	University of Washington	Robyn Fahlstrom	Jerry Palmer
18	University of Western Ontario	Judith Harth Marsha Driscoll	Charlotte McDonald
19	Vanderbilt University	Janie Lipps Hagan	Michael May
20	Washington University St. Louis	Lucy Levandoski	Neil White
CLINIC #	CLINIC NAME	STUDY	PRINCIPAL



		COORDINATORS	INVESTIGATORS
21	Yale University	Patricia Gatcomb	William Tamborlane
23	Northwestern University	Daphne Adelman Susan Colson	Mark Molitch
24	University California San Diego	Gayle Lorenzi	Sunder Mudaliar
25	University of MD Baltimore	Sherry Johnsonbaugh	Ryan Miller
26	University of New Mexico	Janene Canady	David Schade
27	University of South Florida	Maria Luisa Bernal	John Malone Anthony Morrison
41	University of Michigan	Catherine Martin	William Herman Rodica Pop-Busui
Executive Committee	Title	Name	
	Co-Chairman	David Nathan	
	NIDDK Project Scientist	Catherine Cowie	
	NIDDK Program Director	Ellen Leschek	
	Lead Research Scientist	Patricia Cleary	
	Principal Investigator Data Coordinating Center	John Lachin	
	Vice Chairman	Bernie Zinman	
	Chair, P&P Committee		
	Principal Investigator Clinical Coordinating Center	Rose Gubitosi-Klug	
	Co-Chair, Study Coordinators	Gayle Lorenzi	
	Chair, DQA Committee		
	Co-Chair, Study Coordinators	Catherine Martin	
	Director Data Coordinating Center	Barbara Braffett	
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	Project Manager	Valerie Arends	
	Director	Barbara Blodi	
	Principal Investigator	Ronald Danis	
	Project Manager	Daniel Lawrence	
	Lead Photographer	Hugh Wabers	
	Director	Elsayed Soliman	
	Senior MD Coder	Zhu-Ming Zhang	
	Programmer/Analyst	Charles Campbell	
	Senior ECG Technician	Susan Hensley	
	Assistant Project Manager	Lisa Keasler	

**S1 Table 17:** Members of the SUMMIT consortium

Partner	Name	Position
1	<b>Michael Mark</b>	<b>Coordinator, WP6 leader</b>
Boehringer-Ingelheim	Markus Albertini	Project manager
Ingelheim, Germany	Carine Boustany	Chronic Kidney Disease, Head of Lab
	Alexander Ehlgen	Transmed
	Martin Gerl	Biomarker & Bioanalysis, Group leader
	Jochen Huber	In vivo Scientist CMDR, Head of Lab
	Corinna Schölch	Biomarker & Bioanalysis, Head of Lab
	Heike Zimdahl-Gelling	Pharmacogenomics, Head of Lab
2	<b>Leif Groop</b>	Prof. Endocrinology; Coordinator Managing entity IMI-JU; PI; <b>WP1 and WP6 leader</b>
Lund University	Elisabet Agardh	Prof. Ophthalmology
Clinical Research Centre	Emma Ahlqvist	Postdoc
Malmö, Sweden	Tord Ajanki	Communication strategist
	Nibal Al Maghrabi	Research nurse
	Peter Almgren	Biostatistician
	Jan Apelqvist	Diabetologist
	Eva Bengtsson	Assis. Prof. Cardiovascular research
	Lisa Berglund	Postdoc
	Harry Björckbacka	Assis. Prof. Cardiovascular research
	Ulrika Blom-Nilsson	LUDC administrator
	Mattias Borell	Website, server management
	Agneta Burström	Research nurse
	Corrado Cilio	Assoc. Prof. Cellular autoimmunity
	Magnus Cinthio	Assist. Prof. Electrical Measurements, Lund Technical University
	Karl Dreja	Nephrologist
	Pontus Dunér	Postdoc Exp. Cardiovasc. Research
	Daniel Engelbertsen	PhD student Exp. Cardiovasc. Research
	Joao Fadista	Postdoc
	Maria Gomez	Assoc. Prof. Cardiovascular disease, <b>WP4 co-leader</b>
	Isabel Goncalves	Assis. Prof. Cardiovascular research
	Bo Hedblad	Prof. Cardiovascular epidemiology
	Anna Hultgårdh	Prof. Vessel Wall Biology
	Martin E. Johansson	Pathologist
	Cecilia Kennbäck	Laboratory Engineer
	Jasmina Kravic	Database manager
	Claes Ladenvall	Genetic statistician
	Åke Lernmark	Prof. Type 1 diabetes and celiac disease
	Eero Lindholm	Physician, Researcher Diabetic Complications
	Charlotte Ling	Assist. Prof. Epigenetics

Partner	Name	Position
	Holger Luthman	Prof. Medical genetics
	Olle Melander	Assoc. Prof. Hypertension and cardiovascular disease
	Malin Neptin	Biomedical analyst
	Jan Nilsson	Prof. Experimental Cardiovascular research, <b>WP3 leader</b>
	Peter Nilsson	Prof. Internal medicine
	Tobias Nilsson	PhD student Electrical Measurements, Lund Technical University
	Gunilla Nordin Fredriksson	Prof. Cardiovascular research
	Marju Orho-Melander	Prof. Genetic epidemiology
	Emilia Ottoson-Laakso	PhD student
	Annie Persson	Research nurse
	Margaretha Persson	Laboratory Engineer
	Mats-Åke Persson	Database manager
	Jacqueline Postma	Project manager
	Elisabeth Pranter	Research nurse
	Sara Rattik	PhD student Exp. Cardiovasc. Research
	Gunnar Sterner	Chief physician Internal Medicine Research Unit
	Lilian Tindberg	Research nurse
	Maria Wigren	Postdoc Exp. Cardiovasc. Research
	Anna Zetterqvist	PhD student
	Mikael Åkerlund	Postdoc
	Gerd Östling	Laboratory Engineer
3	<b>Timo Kanninen</b>	Technical director; PI
Biocomputing Platforms	Anni Ahonen-Bishopp	Software development manager
(BC Platforms)	Anita Eliasson	Financial and administrative director
Espoo, Finland	Timo Herrala	System (server) specialist
	Päivi Tikka-Kleemola	Service manager
4	<b>Anders Hamsten</b>	Prof. Cardiovascular disease; Atherosclerosis Research Unit; PI
Karolinska Institute	Christer Betsholtz	Prof. Vascular biology
Stockholm, Sweden	Ami Björkholm	Administrator
	Ulf de Faire	Professor emeritus Cardiovascular epidemiology
	Fariba Foroogh	Research engineer
	Guillem Genové	Scientist
	Karl Gertow	Research Assist. Prof. Cardiovascular genetics
	Bruna Gigante	Assoc. Professor Cardiovascular epidemiology
	Bing He	Postdoc
	Karin Leander	Assoc. Professor Cardiovascular epidemiology

Partner	Name	Position
	Olga McLeod	Postdoc
	Maria Nastase-Mannila	Postdoc
	Jaako Patrakka	Postdoc
	Angela Silveira	Assoc. Prof. Cardiovascular genetics
	Rona Strawbridge	Postdoc
	Karl Tryggvason	Prof. Medical Chemistry
	Max Vikström	Statistician
	John Öhrvik	Professor
	Anne-May Österholm	Postdoc
5	<b>Barbara Thorand</b>	Nutritional scientist, epidemiologist
Helmholtz Centre	Christian Gieger	Statistician
Munich, Germany	Harald Grallert	Biologist
	Tonia Ludwig	Statistician
	Barbara Nitz	Scientist
	Andrea Schneider	Data manager
	Rui Wang-Sattler	Scientist
	Astrid Zierer	Statistician
6	<b>Giuseppe Remuzzi</b>	Institute director; PI
Mario Negri Institute for	Ariela Benigni	Head of department Molecular Medicine
Pharmacological Research	Roberta Donadelli	Scientist
	Maria Domenica Lesti	Researcher
Bergamo, Italy	Marina Noris	Head Laboratory Immunology and genetics of transplantation and rare diseases
	Norberto Perico	Senior scientist
	Annalisa Perna	Biostatistician
	Rossella Piras	Postdoc
	Piero Ruggenenti	Head of department Renal medicine, Assist. Prof. Nephrology and dialysis
	Erica Rurali	Postdoc
7	<b>David Dunger (att: Jane Horsford)</b>	Prof. Paediatrics; PI
University of Cambridge	Ludo Chassin	Senior Data Manager
UK	Neil Dalton, London	Clinical biochemistry
	John Deanfield, London	Paediatric cardiology
	Jane Horsford	PA to Prof. Dunger
	Clare Rice	Operations manager/financial contact
	James Rudd	Cardiovascular imaging
	Neil Walker	Head Data services

Partner	Name	Position
	Karen Whitehead	Technician
	Max Wong	Postdoc
8	<b>Helen Colhoun</b>	Prof. Public health and epidemiology; PI; Vice coordinator Managing entity; <b>WP2 leader</b>
	Fiona Adams	
University of Dundee	Tahira Akbar	PA to Helen Colhoun
Scotland	Jill Belch	Prof. Vasucular disease
	Harshal Deshmukh	PhD student
	Fiona Dove	
	Angela Ellingford	NHS Tayside Diabetic Retinopathy Screening Programme manager
	Bassam Farran	Statistician
	Mike Ferguson	Dean of research Biological chemistry and drug discovery
	Gary Henderson	
	Graeme Houston	Consultant radiologist/senior lecturer
	Faisel Khan	Reader, Vascular & Inflammatory Diseases Research Unit
	Graham Leese	Consultant diabetologist/reader
	Yiyuan Liu	PhD student
	Shona Livingstone	Senior statistician
	Helen Looker	Epidemiologist
	Margaret McCann	Project assistant
	Stuart McGurnaghan	Lead data programmer
	Andrew Morris	Prof. Diabetic medicine
	David Newton	
	Colin Palmer	Prof. Pharmacogenomics
	Ewan Pearson	Consultant diabetologist/senior lecturer
	Gillian Reekie	Research Nurse
	Natalie Smith	Research Nurse
9	<b>Angela Shore</b>	Prof. Cardiovascular Science, PI
Peninsula Medical School	Kuni Aizawa	Postdoc
Exeter, UK	Claire Ball	Research nurse
	Nick Bellenger	Cardiologist
	Francesco Casanova	Associate Research Fellow Vascular medicine
	Tim Frayling	Prof. Genetics
	Phil Gates	Senior lecturer Cardiovascular science
	Kim Gooding	Postdoc Vascular medicine
	Andrew Hattersley	Prof. Molecular medicine
	Roland Ling	Consultant ophthalmologist
	David Mawson	Research technician

Partner	Name	Position
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	David Strain	Stroke physician, clinical lecturer
	Clare Thorn	Postdoc Vascular medicine
10	<b>Ulf Smith</b>	Prof. ; PI
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Sweden	Hans Häring	Prof. University of Tübingen
	Oluf Pedersen	Prof. Steno Centre, Copenhagen
	Georgio Sesti	Prof. Universtiy of Catanzaro
11	<b>Per-Henrik Groop</b>	Prof. Diabetes genetics; PI
	Emma Fagerholm	PhD student, genetics
Folkhälsan	Carol Forsblom	Clinical coordinator
Helsinki, Finland	Valma Harjutsalo	
	Maikki Parkkonen	Laboratory manager
	Niina Sandholm	DSc(PhD); GWAS and bioinformatics
	Nina Tolonen	MD PhD
	Iiro Toppila	BSc, bioinformatician
	Erkka Valo	MSc, bioinformatician
12	<b>Veikko Salomaa</b>	Prof. Epidemiology; PI; <b>deputy leader WP2</b>
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Helsinki, Finland	Kati Kristiansson	Postdoc
	Pia Okamo	THL press officer
	Tomi Peltola	
	Markus Perola	Professor
	Arto Pietilä	Statistician
	Samuli Ripatti	Professor, Statistics
	Marketta Taimi	Research assistant
13	<b>Seppo Ylä-Herttuala</b>	Prof.; PI; <b>WP4 leader</b>
University of Eastern Finland	Mohan Babu	PhD student
Kuopio, Finland	Marika Dijkstra	PhD student
	Erika Gurzeler	PhD student
	Jenni Huusko	PhD student
	Ivana Kholová	Postdoc
	Markku Laakso	Prof.
	Mari Merentie	PhD student
	Marja Poikolainen	PA Prof Ylä-Herttuala

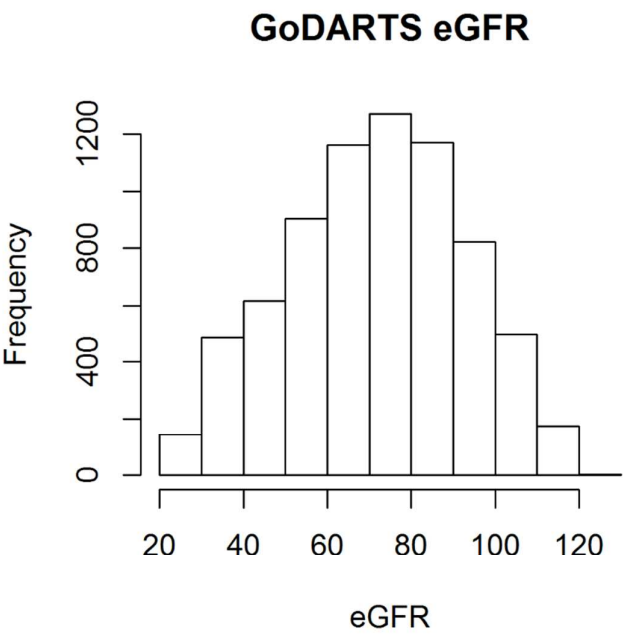
Partner	Name	Position
14	<b>Mark McCarthy</b>	Prof. Human type 2 diabetes; Oxford Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism; Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics; PI; <b>deputy leader WP1</b>
University of Oxford	Chris Groves	Technical staff
UK	Thorhildur Juliusdottir	PhD student
	Fredrik Karpe	PI OCDEM
	Vasiliki Lagou	Postdoc
	Andrew Morris	Wellcome Trust Senior Fellow; Bioinformatics and statistical genetics
	Will Rayner	Database manager
	Neil Robertson	Informatics
	Natalie van Zuydam	Postdoc
15	<b>Claudio Cobelli</b>	Prof. ; PI; <b>WP5 leader</b>
University of Padova	Barbara Di Camillo	Assist. Prof.
Italy	Francesca Finotello	PhD student
-	Francesco Sambo	Postdoctoral fellow
-	Gianna Toffolo	Prof.
-	Emanuele Trifoglio	PhD student
-	-	-
16	<b>Riccardo Bellazzi</b>	Prof. Bioengineering; PI; <b>deputy leader WP5</b>
	Nicola Barbarini	Postdoctoral fellow
University of Pavia	Mauro Bucalo	Software engineer
Italy	Christiana Larizza	Assist. Prof.
	Paolo Magni	Assoc. Prof.
	Alberto Malovini	Postdoctoral fellow
	Simone Marini	Postdoctoral fellow
	Francesca Mulas	Postdoctoral fellow
	Silvana Quaglini	Prof.
	Lucia Sacchi	Assist. Prof.
	Francesca Vitali	
17	<b>Ele Ferrannini</b>	Prof. Medicine; PI
	Beatrice Boldrini	Postdoctoral fellow
University of Pisa	Michaela Kozakova	Senior investigator Medical Pathophysiology
Italy	Andrea Mari	Senior researcher Biomedical engineering (ISIB-CNR, Padova)
	Carmela Morizzo	Biologist, Sonographer Cardiovascular ultrasound
	Lucrecia Mota	EGIR administrative office
	Andrea Natali	Assoc. Prof. Medicine
	Carlo Palombo	Assoc. Prof. Medicine; <b>deputy leader WP3</b>
	Elena Venturi	Researcher

Partner	Name	Position
	Mark Walker	Prof. Molecular diabetic medicine (Univ Newcastle-upon-Tyne )
18	<b>Carlo Patrono</b>	Prof. Pharmacology; PI
Catholic University of Rome	Francesca Pagliaccia	PhD student
Italy	Bianca Rocca	Assist. Prof. Pharmacology
19	<b>Pirjo Nuutila</b>	Prof. ; PI
University of Turku	Johanna Haukkala	PhD student
Finland	Juhani Knuuti	Prof. ; Director Turku PET Centre
	Anne Roivainen	Prof.
	Antti Saraste	Adj. Prof.
20	<b>Paul McKeague</b>	Prof. Genetic Epidemiology; PI
University of Edinburgh	Norma Brown	Research administrator, Public Health Services
Scotland	Marco Colombo	Bioinformaticist
21	<b>Birgit Steckel-Hamann</b>	Deputy coordinator; PI, Manager IMI, LRL
Eli Lilly	Krister Bokvist	Biostatistician
	Sudha Shankar	Diabetologist
	Melissa Thomas	Translational Science
22	<b>Li-ming Gan</b>	Prof.; Translational Science Director Cardiovascular Disease; PI, <b>WP3 leader</b>
AstraZeneca	Suvi Heinonen	PhD, Internal AZ postdoc, Bioscience
	Ann-Cathrine Jönsson-Rylander	PhD, Assoc. Prof., Team Leader Bioscience, <b>WP4 leader</b>
	Remi Momo	Postdoctoral fellow
	Volker Schneck	Informatician Translational Science, <b>WP5 leader</b>
	Robert Unwin	Translational Science Director Diabetic Nephropathy
	Anna Walentinsson	Geneticist Translational Science
	Carl Whatling	Bioscientist
23	<b>Everson Nogoceke</b>	Pre-clinical and clinical aspects of metabolic and vascular disease; PI; <b>WP2 leader</b>
Roche	Gonzalo Durán Pacheco	Senior Research Statistician
	Ivan Formentini	Biomarker & Experimental Medicine Leader
	Thomas Schindler	Pre-clinical and clinical and clinical biomarkers
24	<b>Piero Tortoli</b>	Professor of Electronics
University of Florence	Luca Bassi	Postdoctoral fellow

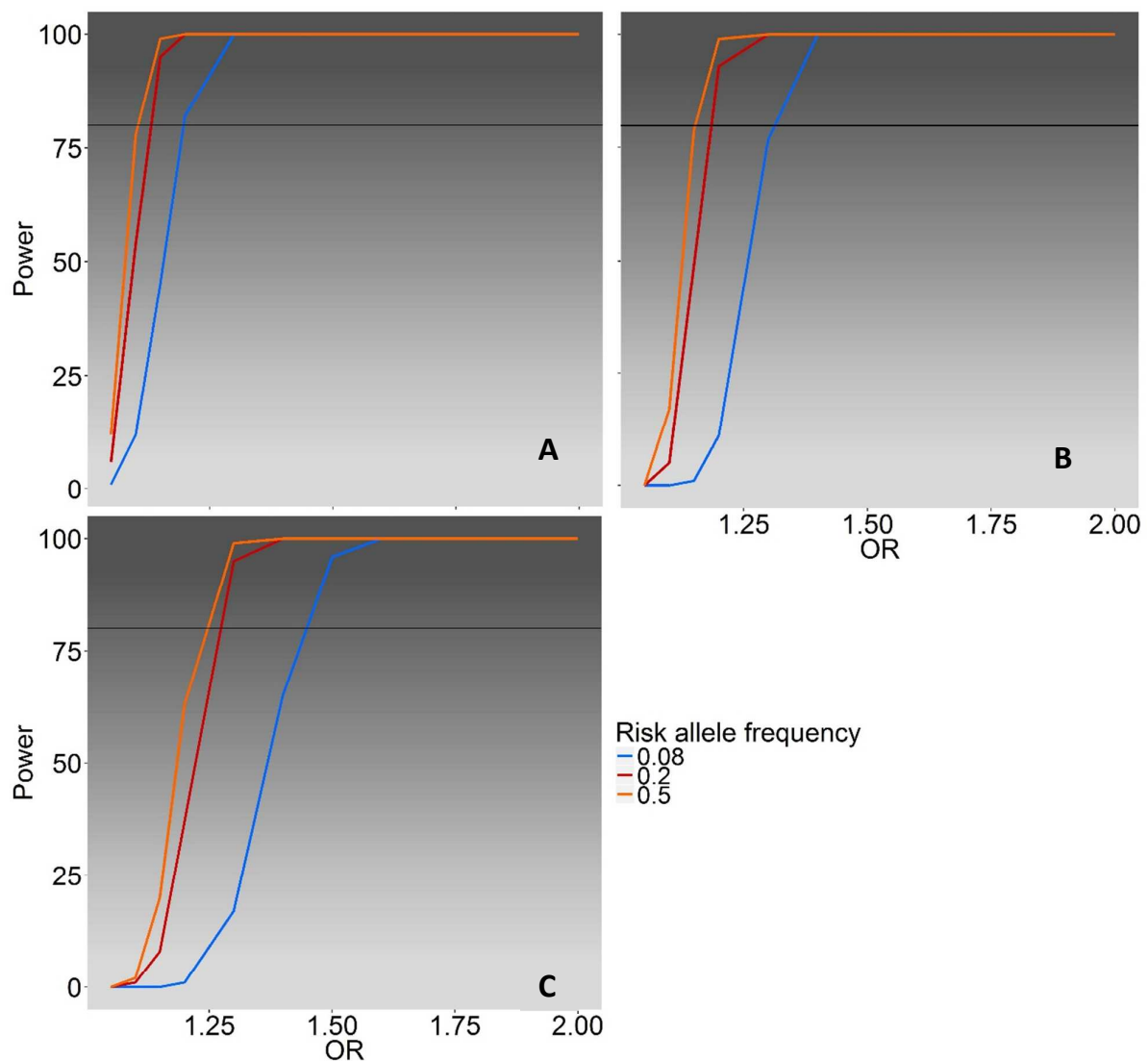


Partner	Name	Position
	Enrico Boni	Postdoctoral fellow
	Alessandro Dallai	Postdoctoral fellow
	Francesco Guidi	Technician
	Matteo Lenge	PhD student
	Riccardo Matera	PhD student
	Alessandro Ramalli	PhD student
	Stefano Ricci	Assist. Prof.
	Jacopo Viti	PhD student
		-
25	<b>Bernd Jablonka</b>	SAD internal IMI coordinator
Sanofi-aventis	Dan Crowther	Biomarker researcher
	Johan Gassenhuber	Biostatistician
	Sibylle Hess	Biomarker researcher
	Thomas Hübschle	Pharmacologist Diabetes
	Hans-Paul Juretschke	Imaging
	Hartmut Rütten	Head Translational Medicine
	Thorsten Sadowski	Pharmacologist Diabetes
	Paulus Wohlfart	Pharmacologist Diabetes
		-
26	<b>Julia Brosnan</b>	Biochemist, (pre)clinical research CVD, Pfizer US; <b>WP2 leader</b>
Pfizer	Valerie Clerin	Cardio-renal biologist, WP2
	Eric Fauman	Computational biologist
	Craig Hyde	Statistician
	Anders Malarstig	Human genetics, Pfizer Europé; <b>WP1 leader</b>
	Nick Pullen	Renal Disease Research Director
	Mera Tilley	
	Theresa Tuthill	Imaging specialist
	Ciara Vangjeli	Cardiovascular genetic epidemiologist, Pfizer Europe
	Daniel Ziemek	Computational biologist

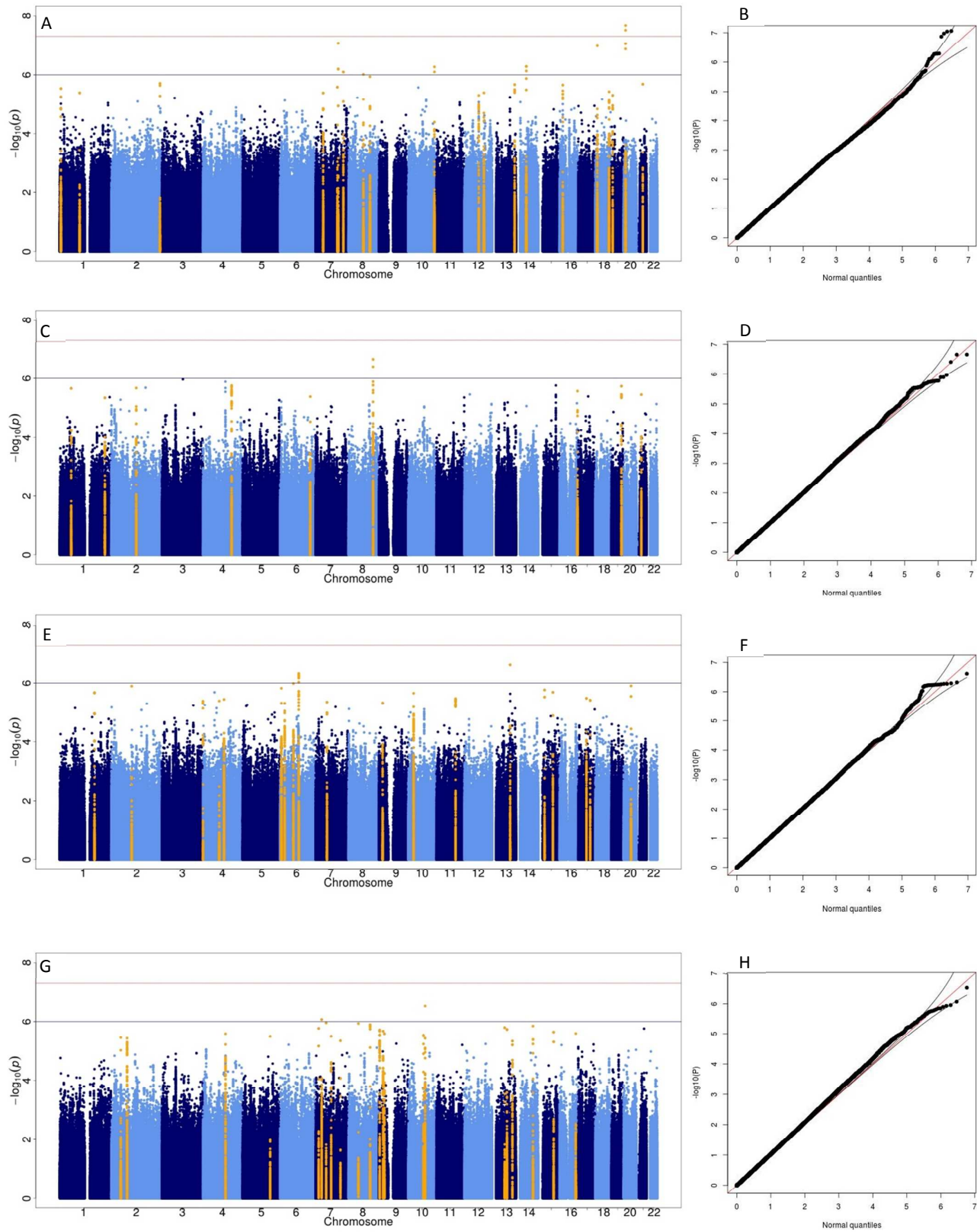
Figures

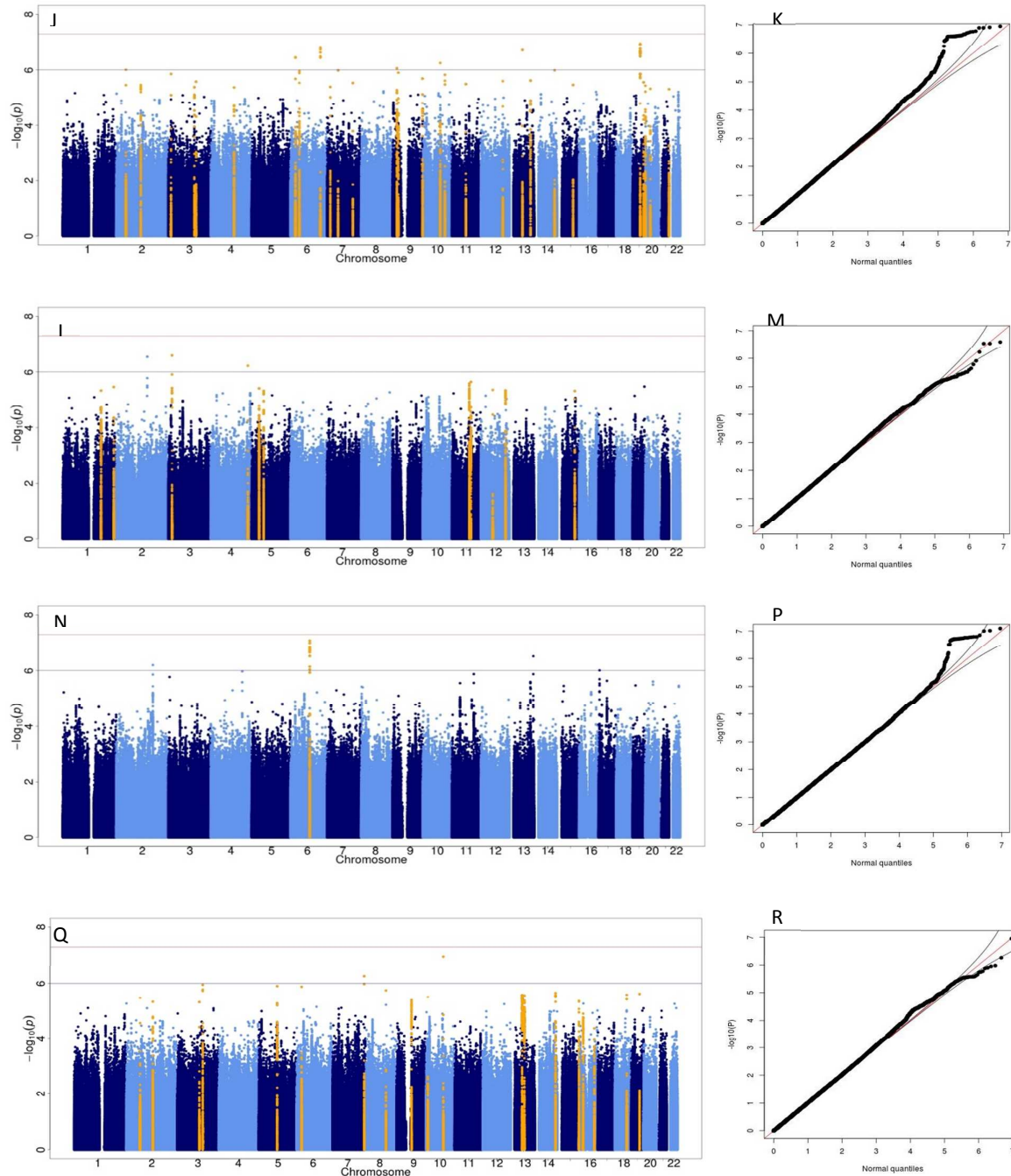


**S1 Figure 1:** Histogram of estimated glomerular filtration rate in the Genetics of Diabetes and Audit Research in Tayside Scotland study (N=6,335) shows an approximately normal distribution.

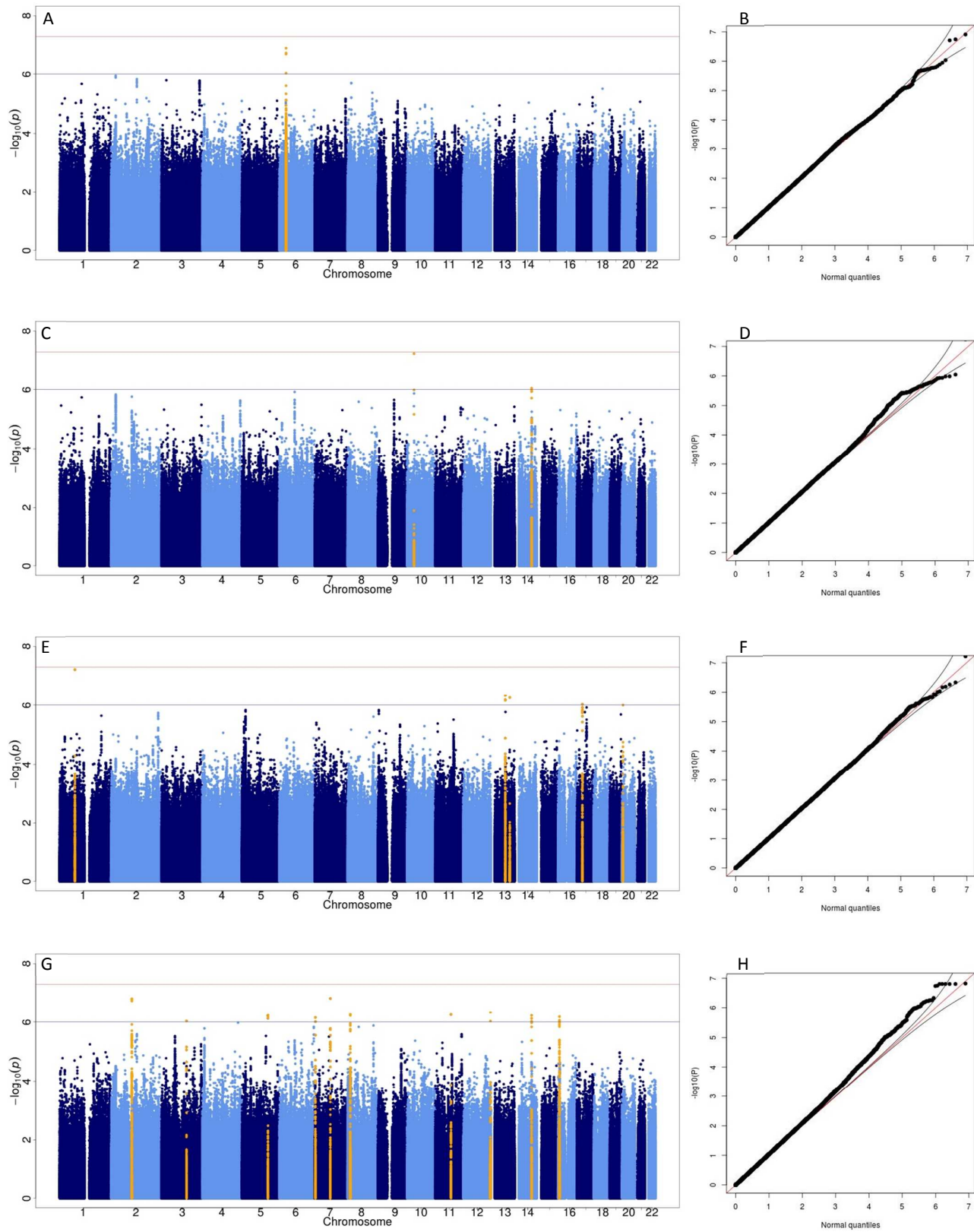


**S1 Figure 2:** Power calculations were performed for a range of OR (1.05-2.00) and a range of minor allele frequencies (0.08-0.50) in A: 5,908 diabetic kidney disease cases (DKD) and 4,965 controls with no history of DKD with either T2D or T1D to detect an association with a candidate gene  $\alpha = 0.05/55 = 9 \times 10^{-4}$ ; B: 5,908 DKD and 4,965 controls with no history of DKD with either T2D or T1D to detect an association at  $\alpha = 5 \times 10^{-8}$  and C: 3,345 DKD cases and 2,372 controls with no history of DKD in subjects with T2D to detect associations at  $\alpha = 5 \times 10^{-8}$ .

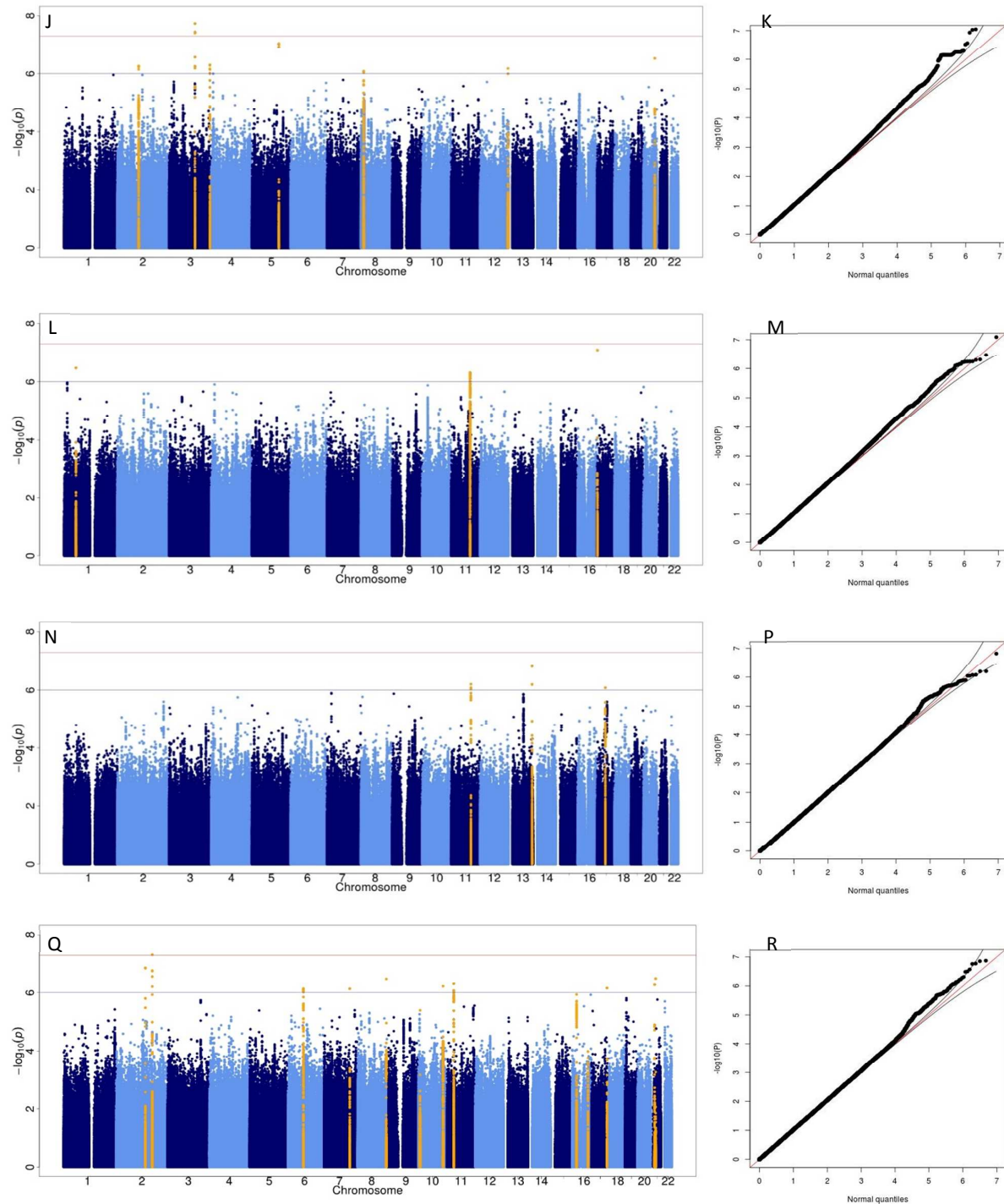




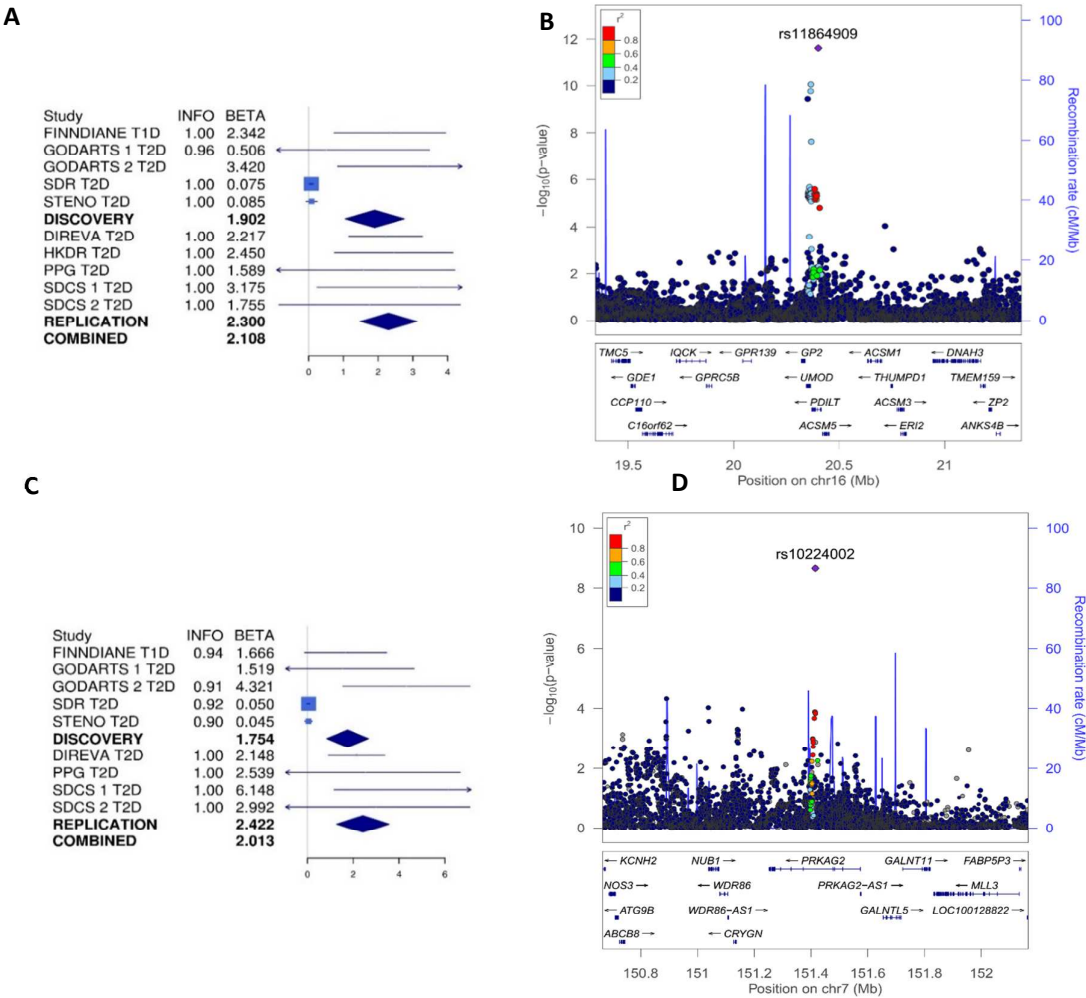
**S1 Figure 3:** Manhattan and QQ plots of discovery p values for chronic kidney disease (CKD, plots A and B), CKD and diabetic kidney disease (DKD, plots C and D), 'all DKD' (plots E and F), end-stage renal disease compared to normoalbuminuric controls (ESRD, plots G and H), ESRD compared to normoalbuminuric controls and all other forms of DKD (plots J and K), 'late DKD' (plots L and M), microalbuminuria (plots N and P) and estimated glomerular filtration rate (plots Q and R) from the analysis of subjects with type 2 diabetes. Orange peaks represent signals selected for replication.





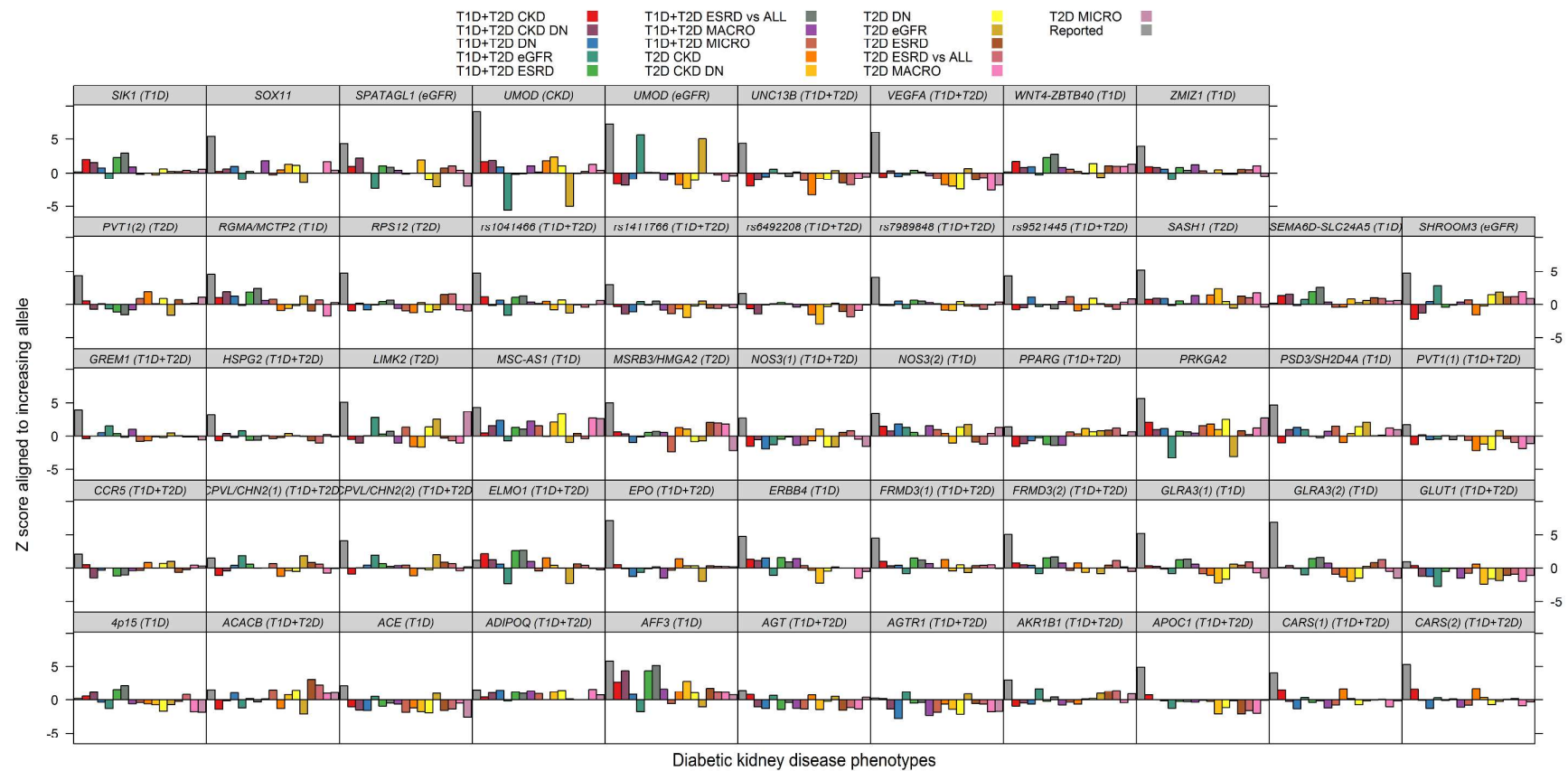


**S1 Figure 4:** Manhattan and QQ plots for chronic kidney disease (CKD, plots A and B), CKD and diabetic kidney disease (DKD, plots C and D), 'all DKD' (plots E and F), end-stage renal disease compared to normoalbuminuric controls (ESRD, plots G and H), ESRD compared to normoalbuminuric controls and all other forms of DKD (plots J and K), 'late DKD' (plots L and M), microalbuminuria (plots N and P) and estimated glomerular filtration rate (plots Q and R) from the combined analysis of subjects with type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes. Orange peaks represent signals selected for replication.



**S1 Figure 5:** Two genome-wide significant ( $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) loci for eGFR from the combined analysis of subjects with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes. These loci map to two signals in *UMOD* and *PRKAG2* respectively (A and B). The Locuszoom plots show the locus specific association signal and the forest plots (C and D) the individual study effects or the top SNP.





**S1 Figure 6:** Sixty-one loci have been reported for diabetic kidney disease (DKD) in the literature. In this study we had summary statistics for 55 of these loci. The lattice plot shows the z score for the reported loci aligned to the risk or trait raising allele of the original report. The plot also reflects whether the original report was from subjects with diabetes (T1D+T2D, T1D or T2D) or irrespective of diabetes status (type of diabetes not indicated).

### ***Acknowledgments***

The research was supported by the European Union's Seventh Framework Program (FP7/2007–2013) for the Innovative Medicine Initiative under grant agreement IMI/115006 (the SUMMIT consortium). N.R.v.Z was supported by DOLOrisk (European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme grant No 633491) and the Tripartite Immunometabolism Consortium [TrIC]- Novo Nordisk Foundation; Grant number NNF15CC0018486. EA was supported by Albert Pålsson Foundation and Diabetesfonden. N.S was funded through an EFSD award and a grant from the Academy of Finland (299200). M.A. was supported by a postgraduate doctoral scholarships from the Rhodes Trust and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. DIREVA is supported by the Vasa Hospital district, Turku University Hospital Research Funds and Heartfoundation of Jakobstad region. The Biobank Japan project was supported by the funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Sciences and Technology of Japanese government and the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development. J.L. was supported by the Agency for Science & Technology and Research (A\*STAR) of Singapore. The project is supported by the Hong Kong Government Research Grant Committee and Innovation and Technology Grant Committee and The Chinese University of Hong Kong focused investment scheme. GENESIS & GENEDIAB studies were supported by grants from French ministry of health, SFD (Société Francophone du Diabète), ADRV Paris. The GWAS genotyping was supported by grants from the JDRF-I. This study was supported by the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish Heart and Lung Foundation, the Novo Nordic Foundation, the Swedish Diabetes Foundation, and the Pålsson Foundation, Skåne University Hospital, Ernhöld Lundström, and by equipment grants from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, the Region Skåne, Skåne University Hospital, the Linneus Foundation for the Lund University Diabetes Center and the European Research Council (Consolidator grant nr 649021, Orho-Melander). D.R.W. was supported by an unrestricted grant from the Danish Diabetes Academy, which is funded by the Novo Nordisk Foundation. N.G. was supported by the Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Basic Metabolic Research, an independent Research Center at the University of Copenhagen partially funded by an unrestricted donation from the Novo Nordisk Foundation ([www.metabol.ku.dk](http://www.metabol.ku.dk)). A.D.P. was supported by the JDRF (JDRF 17-2013-9). S.C.L. was supported by the Alexandra Health (Private Limited): SIGII/08005; SIGII/11001; SIG/11029; SIG/12024; SIG II/15205 and National Medical Research Council, Singapore: PPG/AH(KTPH)/2011; CIRG13nov045. R.C.W.M. acknowledges support from the Research Grants Council Theme-based Research Scheme (T12-402/13N), the Health and Medical Research Fund (01120796), The Focused Innovation Scheme, and VC One-off Discretionary Fund of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Work from the Hong Kong Diabetes Registry was supported by the Hong Kong Foundation for Research and Development in Diabetes, the Liao Wun Yuk Memorial Fund, Research Grants Council Theme-based Research Scheme (T12-402/13N), the Chinese University of Hong Kong Focused Innovation Scheme, VC One-off Support Fund, and the Faculty Postdoctoral

Fellowship Scheme. RIKEN is partially supported by a grant from the Leading Project of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan, and a grant from the program for promoting practical applications of genomic medicine, Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development. S.S.R. acknowledges the support of the JDRF (JDRF Grant 17-2012-542) in the genotyping and analysis as part of the JDRF Genetics of Nephropathy Collaborative project. J.C.F. was supported by JDRF grant 17-2013-7 and NIDDK R01 DK105154. D.D. acknowledges the support of the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre. GoDARTS: We are grateful to all the participants in this study, the general practitioners, the Scottish School of Primary Care for their help in recruiting the participants, and to the whole team, which includes interviewers, computer and laboratory technicians, clerical workers, research scientists, volunteers, managers, receptionists, and nurses. The study complies with the Declaration of Helsinki. We acknowledge the support of the Health Informatics Centre, University of Dundee for managing and supplying the anonymised data and NHS Tayside, the original data owner. The Wellcome Trust United Kingdom Type 2 Diabetes Case Control Collection (GoDARTS) was funded by The Wellcome Trust (072960/Z/03/Z, 084726/Z/08/Z, 084727/Z/08/Z, 085475/Z/08/Z, 085475/B/08/Z) and as part of the EU IMI-SUMMIT program. The FinnDiane Study was supported by grants from the Folkhälsan Research Foundation, the Wilhelm and Else Stockmann Foundation, the Liv och Hälsa Foundation, Helsinki University Central Hospital Research Funds (EVO), the Signe and Ane Gyllenberg Foundation, Finska Läkaresällskapet, the Novo Nordisk Foundation (NNF14SA0003), and the Academy of Finland (134379 and 275614). We thank M. Parkkonen, A. Sandelin, A-R. Salonen, T. Soppela and J. Tuomikangas for skillful laboratory assistance in the FinnDiane study. We also thank all the subjects who participated in the FinnDiane study and gratefully acknowledge all the physicians and nurses at each centre involved in the recruitment of participants (S1 Table 14). L.C.G. acknowledges the support of Maria Sterner and Malin Neptin for GWAS genotyping efforts in SDR and the support of the Swedish Research Council, ERC-Adv res grant 269045-GENE TARGET T2D, Academy of Finland grantas 263401 and 267882, Sigrid Juselius Foundation. MIMcC is a Wellcome Trust Senior Investigator and an NIHR Senior Investigator Wellcome Trust 098381, 090532, 106310, NIH R01-MH101814 and JDRF 2-SRA-2014-276-Q-R.

### ***Data availability***

The summary level GWAS is available at [www.imi-summit.eu](http://www.imi-summit.eu). Raw genotypic and phenotypic data will be made available for researchers who meet the criteria for access to confidential data for the following data: SDR: at [www.imi-summit.eu](http://www.imi-summit.eu); NFS-ORPS through JDRF/WT Diabetes and Inflammation Laboratory (DIL) in Cambridge (<https://www-gene.cimr.cam.ac.uk/>). The written consents of the FinnDiane, Eurodiab, GoDARTS and Steno studies do not allow sharing individual-level genotype or phenotype data (The authors of these studies may be contacted for collaboration: Per-Henrik Groop, [per-henrik.groop@helsinki.fi](mailto:per-henrik.groop@helsinki.fi); Helen Colhoun, [H.Colhoun@dundee.ac.uk](mailto:H.Colhoun@dundee.ac.uk), Peter Rossing, [pro@steno.dk](mailto:pro@steno.dk), respectively).

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